North Carolina Standard.

SEMI-WEEKLY, $4 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE. | PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNING. | WEEKLY, $2 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE

VOL. 1. | RALEIGH, SATURDAY, JANUARY 11, 1851. | NO. 20.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD

IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY, BY

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY. Two dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month; Two dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY. Four dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month; Four dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

☞ The above rules will be inflexibly adhered to.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Court orders and Judidicial Advertisements will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above rates. A reasonable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge.

Subscribers, and others, who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by Mail and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

HUZZA, HUZZA, HUZZA!!

Never before such Glorious Luck!

Every Drawing adds fresh Laurels to the already high fame of the renowned prize sellers,

PYFER & CO.

No. 1, LIGHT STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

Last month was as we predicted, a most fortunate one for the patrons of our LUCKY HOUSE.

BEHOLD THE BRILLIANT PRIZES.

5 16 71 $40.000. in a package of Half Tickets, sent to Cincinnati, Ohio.
Whole Ticket, 19 22 78 $8,000, sent to South Carolina.
Whole Ticket, 47 55 69 $10,000, sent to Ohio.
Half Ticket, 26 33 45 $15,000, sent to North Carolina.
Half Ticket, 1 29 48 $18,000, sent to Tennessee.
29 46 75 $20,000, in Package Quarter Tickets, sent to Virginia.
Quarter Ticket, 10 17 18 $11,000, sent to Virginia.
8 38 52 $4,000, in Package Quarter Tickets, sent to Tennessee.
Quarter Ticket, 25 44 66 $5,000, sent to Pennsylvania.

ALL SOLD AND PROMPTLY PAID BY

PYFER & CO.

No. 1 Light Street, Baltimore, Md.

We respectfully invite the attention of the public to the following

Brilliant Schemes for January, 1851,

Confidence Strictly Observed.

Date Jan.	Capital Prizes.	No. of Ballots.		Price of Tickets.	Price of Packages.
6	26,000	78 Nos	15 drawn	8	25 00
7	20,000	78 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
8	35,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	10	37 00
9	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
10	10,000	66 Nos	13 drawn	4	11 00
11	55,366	78 Nos	12 drawn	15	55 00
13	25,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	8	28 00
14	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
15	35,500	78 Nos	16 drawn	10	30 00
16	25,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	6	22 00
17	19,000	72 Nos	11 drawn	5	18 00
18	5 of 20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	10	37 00
20	25,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	8	26 00
21	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
22	30,000	75 Nos	13 drawn	10	37 00
23	25,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
24	15,000	75 Nos	11 drawn	4	16 00
25	80,000	78 Nos	20 drawn	32	125 00
27	3 of 15,000	75 Nos	11 drawn	8	28 00
28	24,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
29	40,000	78 Nos	12 drawn	10	37 00
30	18,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	5	16 00
31	24,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00

PLEASE OBSERVE.

Correspondents will please bear in mind that the prices of Packages of Quarter Tickets only are published in this paper.

The Printed official drawings which Correspondents can rely upon as being correct, are always forwarded from Pyfer & Co's.

Bank Drafts or Certificates of Deposit payable in Gold at sight, will be promptly remitted to those Correspondents who draw prizes at Pyfer & Co's.

Remember—A Package of Tickets, can draw four of the most splendid prizes in a scheme.

In order to secure a Fortune, and the cash immediately after the result is known, the readers of this paper have only to remit cash Drafts or prize tickets, to the Old Established, far famed and truly fortunate Exchange and Lottery Brokers,

PYFER & CO.
No. 1, Light Street, Baltimore, Md.

January 1st, 1850. 848—

PLANK ROAD NOTICE.

BOOKS of Subscription to the Greenville and Raleigh Plank Road Company will be opened on the 1st day of January next, and remain open thirty days at the ollowing places, vix:

At Washington, under the direction of John Myers. B. F. Havens, James E. Hoyt, B. F. Hanks and Joseph Potts.

At Greenville, under the direction of Gould Hoyt, Charles Green, Edwin H. Golett, Wm. Bernard, Sr., and Henry Bell.

At the town of Wilson, under the direction of Jonathan Rountree, John Farmer and Barron C. Watson.

At Eagle Rock, under the direction of T. R. Dednam Wm. H. Hood, and Needham Price.

At Raleigh, under the direction of Thomas D. Hogg, Wm. H. Jones and James T. Marriott.

Amount of shares $25. Two dollars on each share to be paid on subscribing.

JOHN MYERS,
JAMES E. HOYT,
JOSEPH POTTS,
BEN. F. HANKS,
B. H. HAVENS.

Washington, N. C., Jan. 4, 1851. 19—

TRINITY SCHOOL.

Seven Miles West of Raleigh, N. C.

Rev. P. T. Babbit, Rector.

THE Eighth term of this School will commence on the 8th of January, 1851.

TERMS PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

For board, washing &c, with instruction in English, and the Ancient Languages, $75 per term of five months.

As a general rule, boys over 14 years of age will not be received. The design of the School is to furnish a safe retreat to which boys can be sent for thorough training. Hence the requirement that they shall be young, or, if over the docile period of childhood, that they shall possess a character in keeping with the object of the School. In respect to beauty, retirement and healthfulness of situation, and convenience and comfort of buildings, this school possesses quite an advantage. The course of study will be regulated by the requirements of our University, and no pains will be spared to make the boys good scholars.

December 26th, 1850. 846-3t.

St. MARY'S SCHOOL.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THE 18th Term of this School will commence on the fourth day of January 1851, and continue 'till the 7th of June.

For a Circular containing full particulars, apply to the Subscriber.

ALDERT SMEDES, Rector.

December 4th, 1850. 11—5t.

FEMALE CLASSICAL INSTITUTE,

(HILLSBOROUGH STREET,)

RALEIGH, N. C.

REV. BENNET T. BLAKE, *Principal.*
MR. W. C. DOUB, A. M., *Professor of Mathematics and Ancient Languages.*
KARL W. PETERSILIA, *Professor of Music.*
MRS. LUCY M. PETERSILIA, *Teacher of Drawing and Painting.*

TWENTY-FIVE Young Ladies can be accommodated with board in the family of the Principal. These will receive all the attention, and enjoy all the comforts of a private family.

The course of study is well digested, thorough and extensive. The entire expense to a pupil will be covered by the payment of One Hundred Dollars in advance, for a session of five months. This will include Board and Tuition, with Music, French, Latin, Greek, Mathematics, Drawing and Painting.

Taken separately, the charges will be as follows:

Board per session of five months,	$50 00
Tuition in the Classical Department,	20 00
Tuition in the English Department.	15 00
Music on Piano or Guitar,	20 00
Drawing and Painting,	10 00
Painting in oil Colours,	15 00
French,	10 00

The Pupils will be regularly instructed in Vocal Music, without further charge.

The Session for 1851 begins 6th January, 1851.

B. T. BLAKE, *Principal.*

Raleigh, Nov. 8, 1850. 4—tf.

MALE ACADEMY,

Warrenton, Warren County, North Carolina.

TEACHERS:

Department of Languages, R. A. EZELL, A. M.
Department of Mathematics, D. R. WALLACE, A. R.

THE TWENTY-THIRD SESSION will commence on the 15th day of January, 1851.

The Principal takes great pleasure in informing the Public that the Mathematical Department has been, at the cost of great labour and expense, placed upon an exalted and permanent basis. Mr. Wallace whose services have been secured for that division of the School, was graduated with the first distinction at College, and has since had charge of the Greenville Academy, which, as Principal, he conducted with entire success and universal approbation. His testimonials from the most eminent Scholars of the State evince a high order of Scholarship and a high rank as an Instructor.

In the Warrenton Academy, boys are prepared thoroughly for the advanced classes of any College in the Union or for the varied duties of useful life. The strictest attention is given to the moral as well as intellectual improvement of the Students, and the course of instruction, while it insures a high order of Scholarship, is designed to develope and strengthen the faculties of the mind.

TERMS.

Board for the Session of five months,	$50 00
Fuel and Lights in the rooms,	5 00
Tuition for the Languages and Mathematics,	17 50
do in the English branches,	12 50
Fuel in the School-room,	1 00

For the character of the Institution, Members of the Legislature are referred to the Representatives of Warren, all of whom are Trustees of the Academy, and to the Members from Northampton.

R. A. EZELL, *Principal.*

Decembe 16, 1850. 847—4w.

State of North Carolina, Nash county.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Nov. Term, 1850,

Zadock Peacock and wife Eliza C., Martha A. Winborne and Isby Jane Winborne, vs. Josiah Winborne, Ex'r of David Winborne, dec'd, Mary Winborne, David Winborne, James Winborne, David Bizzell and wife Melany, William Winborne, Jarratt Williams and wife Nancy, John L. Winborne, Rhody Winborne, Adm'trix of Ivey J. Winborne, William Rentfrow and wife Mary, Joel B. High and wife Gatsey, William B. Winborne, Mahala Winborne, Seleta Winborne, Appy Winborne, Luguinna Winborne—Petition for Settlement.

THIS Petition coming on to be heard, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendants, James Winborne, David Bizzell and wife Melany, William Winborne, Jarratt Williams and wife Nancy, are non-residents of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court that advertisement be made in the N. C. Standard for six weeks successively, notifying the said Defendants to be and appear at the next Term of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Nash, at the Court House in Nashville, on the second Monday of February next, to answer or demur to said Petition, otherwise judgment *pro confesso* will be granted, &c.

Witness, Jno. W. Bryant, Clerk of our said Court at office the 3d Monday in November A. D. 1850.

JNO. W. BRYANT, C. C. C.

December 25. [Pr. Adv. $5 62½] 16—w6t.

LOUISBURG MALE ACADEMY,

FRANKLIN COUNTY, N. C.

THE Spring Session of 1851, will commence on Monday the 6th of January. The location possesses the advantage of health and excellent Society. The subscriber is well know to the public, having, for several years, had charge of a large and flourishing School at Midway. Thorough and systematic instruction will be given upon all subjects usually taught in Academies of the highest grade. Students desiring it, will be prepared for an advanced class in College. All reasonable efforts shall be made to elevate both the intellectual and moral character of the Students.

TERMS:

Tuition in the Classical and higher English and Mathematical Branches,	$15 per Session.
Common English branches,	10 " "
Board with the Principal,	8 " month.

T. M. JONES, A. M., Principal.

December 18, 1850. 14—3t.

See R. R. R. R.*

To the citizens of North Carolina particularly.

WE can measure and furnish an entire suit of clothes (including coat, pantaloons, and vest,) at from $35 to $44; and will warrant them to be equal in all respects to any that can be furnished in the United States for that money. Gentlemen need no longer send out of the State for cheap Clothing, unless they prefer it.

OLIVER & PROCTER.

Raleigh, Nov. 5, 1850. 2—tf.

* Royal Raleigh Ringtail rs.

Dress and Frock Coats.

WE have on hand a beautiful assortment of Black Dress and Frock Coats for twenty dollars, gotten up by ourselves and cannot be bought any where else in the United States for the money. Recollect that. We have also fancy Frock and Dress Coats for fifteen, sixteen, and eighteen dollars, the like of which never was known before.

OLIVER & PROCTER.
Merchant Tailors.

Raleigh, Nov 9. 842—

John M. Sheppard, Jr

COMMISSION MERCHANT, RICHMOND, Va

Office in Front Shockoe Warehouse,

OFFERS his services to sell Tobacco, Wheat, Flour, and Corn; and respectfully solicits consignments.

RICHMOND, January 1st, 1850. 792-6m.

Builder's Companion.

CONTAINING the Elements of Building, Surveying and Architecture, with practical Rules and Instructions connected with the subject. By A. C. Smeaton, Civil Engineer, &c. For Sale by

HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, Nov. 27, 1850. 9—

Business Coats.

100 MORE of those desirable Coats, just opened at the low price of $4 50.

E. L. HARDING & CO.

Raleigh, Nov. 14. 5—

FEMALE SEMINARY,

Warrenton, N. C

THE ninth Term of this school will commence on the 15th of January, 1851, and terminate the first week in November.

TERMS AS FOLLOWS PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS.

Board,	$50 00
English Tuition,	12 50
French,	10 00
German,	10 00
Music on Harp and use of instrument,	35 00
Music on Piano and use of instrument,	23 00
Music an Guitar and use of instrument,	20 00
Drawing and Painting,	10 00
Painting in oil colors,	15 00
Washing and Fuel,	6 00

Useful and Ornamental Needle work free of charge.

No extra charge whatever will be made. Books, Stationary &c., furnished at the lowest retail prices.

It is particularly desirable that pupils should be present at the commencement of the session, as studies will then be arranged and classes formed.

All articles of clothing must be marked with the owner's name in full.

A circular containing fuller information will be addressed to all persons who may desire it.

DANIEL TURNER.

Warrenton, Dec. 18, 1850. 888—5tw.

South Lowell Male Academy,

ORANGE COUNTY, N. C.

THE present session of this Institution will close on the 20th of December; and the next session will commence on Thursday, January 2nd. Students are earnestly requested to be present at the commencement of the session.

The School continues under the superintendance of the Rev. James A. Dean, M. A., as Principal, and Mr. B. F. Larabee, B. A. as Associate. The Academy building is new, and is so constructed as to accommodate three or even four Teachers. It is hoped that the friends of the institution will rally around it, and furnish a sufficient number of students to test its capability.

Three objects will constantly be kept in view: 1st. To promote thorough scholarship. 2nd. To secure the students from the contamination of vice, and to instill into their minds moral and religious principles. 3d. To cultivate a taste for general knowledge. No pain will be spared to obtain all these ends.

South Lowell Academy is a "Preparatory School" of Randolph Macon College; but the course of instruction is such as to prepare for any College in the country; and it is equally adapted to such as do not intend to pursue a Collegiate course.

Expenses as heretofore, viz: Tuition $10 00—$12 50, and $15 00. Board in the best families, $2500 per session.

South Lowell is in Orange county, North Carolina, 38 miles west of Henderson, and about the same distance North-west of Raleigh.

D. C. PARRISH, *Sec. Ex. Com.*

November 28, 1850. 844—4t.

PLEASANT GROVE ACADEMY

FRANKLIN COUNTY, N. C.

THE Exercises of this Institution will commence on Monday the 6th of January next, under the charge of Mr. Edwin L. Barrett, a gentleman eminently qualified to instruct in all the branches taught in preparatory Schools. The Academy will be neat and comfortable, situated about 200 yards from the residence of the subscriber, known to be one of the most healthy locations in the State, and equidistant from Louisburg and the Shocco Springs.

Board can be had with the subscriber, at $6,50 per month, and also in the families of Mr. Joseph J. Jones, Mr. Thomas A. Person, Mrs. Elizabeth Branch, and others, all convenient to the Academy, at the above rates.

Parents and guardians may rest assured, that every attention will be paid, both to the morals and literary pursuits of the students; and owing to the healthiness of the situation, the purity of the water, and the morality of the neighborhood, the public and particularly those iving in the lower country, would do well to give this nstituti on a trial.

TUITION PER SESSION.

For the Languages, and higher English branches, $15
Lower English branches, - - - 10

Address the Subscriber, Louisburg, N. C.

WM. J. BRANCH.

December 1st, 1850. 845—4tw.

Register and Spirit of the Age copy 4 times, weekly.

Somerville Female Institute,

AT LEASBURG, CASWELL, N. C.

THE next session of this School will be opened the first Wednesday in January, on the first day of the month. The course of studies is extensive and about the same as in our female Colleges. Probably there is no community in which a school could be located for the training of youth, that exerts so little of unfavorable influence and affords greater facilities for forming virtuous principles and correct habits of life. A philosophical and chemical apparatus sufficient to illustrate most of the principles in these sciences, is connected with the school. There is also a library of well selected books to which the young ladies have access, and they are encouraged to spend their time not devoted to study in reading useful books.

Terms per Session, of Five Months.

Board in my own as well as in most of the families in the village and neighborhood, at $6 per month.

Tuition in English, according to advancement, from $10 to $15.

Music, including the use of the instrument,	$20
Drawing and painting, each,	5
French, Latin and Greek,	5
Needle work, free of charge.	

SOLOMON LEA, *Principal.*

Leasburg, December 7th, 1850. 846—4t.

FEMALE INSTITUTE,

WARRENTON, N. C.

THE Twentieth Semi-annual Session of this Institution will commence on the 1st Monday in Jan. 1851.

The location is pleasant, proverbially healthful, retired, yet easy of access at all seasons of the year. This institution is so arranged and conducted as to combine the greatest advantages with the least expense, and to give competent and efficient instruction in all of the various branches of an accomplished Female Education

The Board and Tuition in all the branches requisite for a Diploma and Gold Medal will not exceed $124 00 per annum.

The Ornamental branches, embracing Instrumental Music, Wax Fruit and Flowers, Ancient and Modern Languages, Drawing and Painting in Oil and Water Colors, at the usual prices.

Vocal Music, Needle and Fancy work, gratis.

The Libraries of the Principals are accessible to advanced Students.

Lectures upon Literary and Scientific subjects, with appropiate experiments will be delivered during the Session.

REV. N. L. GRAVES,
J. WILCOX,
L. C. GRAVES,
Associate Principals.

November 30, 1850. 9—

SEDGEWICK FEMALE SEMINARY.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THE Spring term of this Institution will open on Tuesday the first day of January, 1851.

Terms per Session of five months, (payable in advance.)

Board and English Tuition,	$60 00
Music on Piano or Guitar,	20 00
Use of Instrument,	3 00
Latin and French, each,	10 00
Incidental Expenses,	1 00

MRS. J. J. FINCH, *Principal.*

Nov. 30, 1850. 844—4t w.

JENNY LIND SLIPPERS.

JUST Received, and for sale by

O. L. BURCH.

Raleigh, Oct. 2, 1850. 835—

LOUISBURG FEMALE SEMINARY.

A. H. RAY, } *Principals.*
J. A. RAY, }

Miss E. W. CURTIS, Instructress on Piano and Vocal Music. Miss R. S. FAIRALL, Instructress on Guitar, and in Vocal Music, Drawing, Painting, Galisthenics, &c. Other assistance as it may be needed.

THE Spring Session of 1851, (the 17th under the present Principals,) will commence on Monday the 6th of January. The Trustees are highly gratified to be able to announce to the public, that hereafter the entire and undivided attention of both the Principals will be devoted to the interests of this Institution—Mr. Ray having relinquished a profitable and successful Male school, in order to add his personal efforts to those of the former very efficient corps of Teachers, in making this all that a good Female Institution ought to be.

The Board recommend, with very great confidence, the Louisburg Female Seminary to the patronage of the public. For cheapness, soundness of instruction, impartiality and fidelity in teaching, high-toned moral and religious influences, and strictness in regulating the expenditures of pupils, this institution will compare successfully with any in the State. In point of health, the Board give it as their deliberate opinion that this Village is not surpassed by any location in the Central portion of the State; and in support of this opinion they may add that among the large number of pupils from the Eastern part of the State, there has not been a death in the eight years that the Academies have been under the government of the present Principals; and there have been, for several years, very few cases requiring the attention of a Physician; and they understand, from the most reliable sources, that, for the last four years, Medical bills among the pupils have been nearly unknown; and throughout the community there has been almost uninterrupted good health.

A Circular, prepared by the Principal, setting forth in detail the government, course of studies, text books prices, &c. will be issued soon, and sent on application to all who may feel interested in the minutiæ of the School Economy which will be observed and practised ere.

By order of the Board,
T. K. THOMAS, *Sec'y.*

Louisburg, Dec. 13, 1850. 846—3t.

TAR RIVER ACADEMY.

GRANVILLE COUNTY, N. C.

THIS School will be opened for the reception of pupils on the first Monday in February, 1851.

This Academy is located 9 miles West of Oxford, in a neighborhood proverbially healthy, and the Pupils will have every facility to attend divine worship, as there is both a Baptist and Presbyterian Church within a mile of the Academy.

The Trustees have secured the services of Mr. Jesse Smith, a gentleman of considerable experience as a Teacher, and well qualified to prepare boys for College. The Trustees are determined to sustain a good School in the neighborhood, (all of them having children of their own to educate) and have therefore put tuition at the following very low rates:

Spelling, Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic,	$5 00
English Grammar and Geography,	7 50
The higher Branches of English,	10 00
The Languages,	12 50

Good board can be had in highly respectable families for $5 per month. Any information with regard to the School may be had by addressing Lewis P. Allen, Tar River, P. O., Granville co., N. C.

December 1st, 1850. 845—td.

FEMALE SCHOOL.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

THE winter session of Mr. & Mrs. Burwell's School for young Ladies will begin on Thursday, 9th of January:

Board and Tuition,	67 50
Music on Piano or Guitar,	20 00
Use of Instrument for practice,	5 00
Drawing,	10 00
French,	10 00
Latin,	5 00
Washing per session,	5 00

When two or more pupils come from the same family the charge for washing will be $2 50 for each. As the number of pupils is limited, persons desirous of securing places must make early application. For circulars containing all necessary information, address Rev. Burwell, Hillsborough N. C.

Dec. 11, 1850. 12—w4t.

The Raleigh Register, Wilmington Chronicle, Fayetteville Observer, and Newbernian, will insert once a week for four weeks.

ENGLISH SCHOOL.

MISS JULIA PEACE informs her friends and the citizens that she intends opening a School on the 1st of January, in which will be taught the usual branches of an English Education. If there are those in the country who would wish to send their children, her Mother can accommodate them with board. Particular attention will be paid to the manners, and improvement of the children committed to her charge. Terms the same as the other Schools.

Raleigh Dec. 16, 1850. 847—

The Raleigh Star will please copy three times, and send account to this office.

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE.

CEDAR ROCK, Franklin County, N. C.

D. S. RICHARDSON, *Principal.*
C. H. STOCKWELL, *Assistant.*

THE Spring Term for 1851, will commence on the 13th day of January. The New Academy will be dedicated on that day. The Students are earnestly requested to be present. For a circular containing particulars, apply to the Principal, at Belford P. O., Nash County.

Nash, Dec. 13. 13-tlFeb.

_ The Tarborough Press, Raleigh Register, Biblical Recorder, and North State Whig, will please insert the above till the 1st of February, and send accounts to D. S. Richardson.

Oxford Female Academy.

GRANVILLE COUNTY, N. C.

THE Regular exercises of this institution will be resumed on Monday the 12th day of January next.

Terms per Session of five months:

Board, including fuel, lights, washing, &c.	$ 45 00
Tuition in the English branches,	15 00
French or Latin,	5 00
Music on the Piano with use of instrument,	20 00

SAM'L. L. VENABLE, *Principal.*

Oxford, Dec. 15, 1850. 847—4tw.

TEACHERS WANTED.

THE Trustees of the Forestville Female Academy wish to employ a Gentleman and his Wife to take charge of their School, commencing about the 2nd or 3rd Monday in January. If they cannot get a man and his wife, they would employ a young lady.

Testimonials as to character and qualifications will be required. Address the subscriber at Forestville, Wake county, N. C.

J. S. PURIFY, *Sec.*

Nov. 28, 1850. 10—tf.

RALEIGH ACADEMY.

THIS Institution will again open on Wednesday, January 8, 1850. Particular attention will be given to the French Language, Book keeping, Surveying, Levelling and other branches of a practical character.

J. M. LOVEJOY.

Raleigh, Dec. 16, 1850. 15—5t.

LAMP OIL, Burning Fluid, and Phosgene Gas; a good supply expected by next freight Train.

P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, Nov. 27, 1850. 9—

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

RALEIGH, N. C.

THE following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year

DIRECTORS.

Dr. Josiah O. Watson, Jos. G. B. Roulhac, Richard Smith, John Primrose, Henry D. Turner, S. W. Whiting, T. H. Selby, of Raleigh; Geo. McNeill, Fayetteville, Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington, Jas. E. Hoyt, Washington, James Sloan, Greensborough, Wm. Badham, Edenton, Joshua Boner, Salem, Joseph Pool, Elizabeth City, Michael Brown, Salisbury, Alexander Mitchell, Newbern, W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough, H. B. Williams, Charlotte, John B. Barrett, Milton, and A. T. Summy, Asheville.

All Directors are authorized to receive applications.

OFFICERS.

Josiah O. Watson, President,
J. G. B. Roulhac, Vice President,
Richard Smith, Treasurer,
J. C. Partridge, Secretary,
John H. Bryan, Attorney,
J. Hersman, General Agent.

S. W. Whiting, }
Richard Smith, } Executive Committee.
John Primrose, }

This Company is now in successful operation, and is prepared to effect insurance against fire on all kinds of property, (Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries excepted.)

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, Sec'y.

Raleigh, January 2, 1850. 793—

Important to MILLERS & MILL OWNERS!

THE Undersigned would respectfully inform those engaged in the Milling Business in N. C., that he keeps constantly on hand, and will supply at the shortest notice, that almost invaluable article

YOUNG'S IMPROVED PATENT
SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE.

The only Machine of the kind that has stood the *test* and given satisfaction to the public. It has surplanted every Smut Machine yet offered in the State, more or less of which has been taken down to make room for it. The public need fear no imposition, as there are now some 280 Machines running in N. C.; and I wish to offer no other references than the gentlemen who are using them, whose expectations have been more than realized in their performance. It not only thoroughly cleanses the Wheat of smut, but also purifies it of all other substances, almost to perfection. It takes up but 4 feet square in the Mill, and requires but little power. It is warranted for five years against breaking or wearing out, and also to retain its cleaning qualities for that time.

There are a number of these Machines through which 100,000 bushels of Wheat have been cleaned, and they have never been out of order one day.

There was awarded to it the Premium at the Maryland State Fair, and a Premium with a Silver Medal, at the Fair of the Maryland Institute, at Baltimore, last Fall.

Address the Subscriber at South Lowell Mills, Orange county, N. C.

JNO. A. McMANNEN.

December 21, 1850. 15—tf.

P. F. PESCUD,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist

FAYETTEVILLE ST, RALEIGH, N. C.

OFFERS for cash, or approved credit, at the lowest market prices, a large and well selected assortment of East India, Mediterranean and European

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
French, English and American Chemicals,
Foreign and Domestic Soaps.

Perfumery,	Paints and Oils,
Fancy Articles,	Dye Stuffs,
Fancy Soaps,	Druggists Labels,
Brushes,	Window Glass,
Extracts,	Surgical Instruments,
Trusses,	Druggists' Glass Ware,
Leeches,	Shaker's Herbs and Roots,

PURE BRANDY, MADEIRA, SHERRY and PORT WINES, Selected for Medicinal purposes.

Sands Sarsaparilla, Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, Gray's Ointment, Beckwith's Pills, Ayer's Cherry Pectorial, Doctor Wiley's Cough Candy, Genuine Cod Liver Oil, together with every article comprising the stock of a Physician or Druggist.

April 7, 1850. 809—

MOUNTAIN HOTEL,

MORGANTON, Burke Co. N.C.

THE Subscriber, thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received, would now inform the

TRAVELLING PUBLIC

that his House is still open, and that his accommodations (heretofore limited) are now enlarged. He has erected a row of Offices for Professional gentlemen, together with a commodious Hotel, all of which is *entirely new.*

The location of the MOUNTAIN HOTEL commands the finest view of the mountain scenery in the place; and is removed from the noise and uproar of a Court-yard and the Public Square, and yet sufficiently near for all the purposes of business.

The subscriber promises to spare no pains to provide the invalid a comfortable Summer Retreat, and to gentlemen of pleasure and business a desirable Boarding House.

J. M. HAPPOLDT.

Morganton, July 25, 1850. 826—1y.

BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!

Henry D. Turner,

Publisher, Bookseller and Stationer

No. 1, FAYETTEVILLE ST. RALEIGH, N. C.

HAS always on hand a large and general collection of Law, Medical, Theological, Classical, Voyages, Travels, Novels and Miscellaneous Books. Also, a very extensive assortment of School Books, &c., Blank Books, Ledgers, Journals, Day Books Pass Books, Bank Books, Record Books, Blank Check Books, and any other kind that may be wanted manufactured to order.

Together with a general assortment of Stationery.

Particular attention given to filling all orders complete from Booksellers, Merchants, Teachers, and private individuals. And every article in his line sold at the *lowest* prices for cash or approved credit, either at wholesale or retail.

All new works received as soon as published.

Raleigh, August 27, 1850. 830—

New Books.

FOOT Prints of the Creator $1,25.
The Home Altar by Rev. Charles F. Deems, 75 cts.
The Eminent Dead or Triumph of Faith in the Dying Hour, $1,00.
The Angel World, a Poem by Philip James Bailey, Author of Festus, 50 cts.
Life of John Randolph of Roanoke by Hugh A. Garland 2 vol. Muslin, $3,50.
History of the Polk administration by Lucien B Chase, $2,50
Annals of the Queens of Spain by Mrs. Anneta George, 2 vol. cloth 1,50.
Lives of Literary and Scientific Men of America, $1,00.
Ways of the Hour by J. Fenimore Cooper, $1,25.
The Lily and the Totem of the Huguenots in Florida, by W. Gilmore Simms.
Life here and there by N. P. Willis.
The Vale of Cedars by Grace Aguilar.
The Earl's Daughter, by Rev. W. Sewell.
Just received and for sale by

POMEROY & O'NEAL.

December 9, 1850. 13—

A Lot of Thomastown Lime, just received and for sale by

R. TUCKER & SON.

Raleigh, Nov. 30, 1850. 10—

NORTH CAROLINA Mutual Life Insurance Company

RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company is now taking insurance on the lives of healthy persons and Slaves, at their established rates of premium. This being the only Life Insurance Company in the State, and working under a charter suited to the condition and circumstances of all, the Directors feel no hesitation in saying that it affords greater inducements for the insurance of lives than any other Company in the country.

The 5th Sec. of the Charter provides "That the husband may insure his own life, for the sole use and benefit of his wife or children, free from the claims of the representatives of the husband or any of his creditors."

It is conducted on the *mutual* plan, each person insured becoming a member thereof, and not liable beyond the amount of his premium.

Policies for $100 to $5000 will be issued on the life of a white person; and on Slaves for two-thirds their market value, for a term of from one to five years, as the owner may desire.

All losses of the Company are paid within 90 days after proof of loss is furnished. No California risks taken.

The business of the Company is conducted under the immediate supervision of

Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, President,
Wm. D. Haywood, Vice President,
James F. Jordan, Secretary,
Wm. H. Jones, Treasurer,
Perrin Busbee, Attorney,
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, Examining Physician.
J. Hersman, General Agent.

All Communications on business should be addressed post paid, to

JAMES F. JORDAN,
Secretary.

Nov. 1, 1850. 1—

Valuable Real Estate for Sale.

I offer for sale my entire Real Estate, upon which are thirty-five sets of Boxes; the most of which have only been in use from one to two years; with a sufficient quantity of round trees to cut at least twenty sets more. The lands upon which these are situated is not easily surpassed by any piney lands in Eastern Carolina. There is upon the premises two Distilleries neatly and conveniently fitted up, with all necessary out-houses. Upon the farm, I think the buildings altogether are seldom excelled. Those wishing to purchase are invited to examine for themselves. Terms shall be low, and payments accomodating. Come and see.

Any person wishing to purchase, can be furnished with a sufficient number of teams and wagons to carry on both the operations of Farm and Turpentine, and with a year's supply of provisions.

JOHN A. AVIRETT.

Catharine Lake, Onslow Co. N. C. }
July 22, 1850. } 836—

HENRY GERHARDT,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

SMITHFIELD, Johnston Co., North Carolina.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has on hand a large and rich supply of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, and Trimmings

of all sorts; and that he is prepared to execute work in the best manner and at moderate prices.

He also has on hand a superior lot of

Ready-Made Clothing,

consisting of Cloaks, Overcoats, Business Coats, Vests, Pantaloons, lamb's wool Shirts, &c., which he will dispose of on the most accommodating terms.

He solicits a call from those in want of Clothing, as he is determined to give good bargains, and to do his work in the best and most approved style.

HENRY GERHARDT.

Smithfield, October 14th, 1850. 837-3m.

New Watch and Jewelery Store.

W. H. THOMPSON Would respectfully inform the citizens of Raleigh and its vicinity, that he has opened a choice stock of

Watches and JeWelry,

in a part of the Store occupied by Mrs. Thompson as a Millinery establishment, where he offers for sale Gold and Silver watches, warranted correct time keepers the latest styles of

Fashionable Jewelry,

such as Guard, Vest and Fob Chains; Cameo, stone and mourning Broaches; Plain, Chased and Stone Rings; Gold Pens and Pencils; Gold and Silver Thimbles; Studs, Collar and Sleeve Buttons, Ear Rings, Gold and Silver Spectacles, &c., Fancy Goods and Fine Cutlery, all of which will be sold cheap. Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired in superior style. Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange.

Sept. 21, 1849. 777—6m.

CITY OF RALEIGH.

A Desirable Residence for Sale.

THE Executrix of the late Louis D. Henry, offers for sale his late Residence, near the City of Raleigh. The Dwelling-House is a large and commodious one, and remarkably well built, with all out houses complete. It has about 15 or 17 acres of land attached, under the highest cultivation. The premises being out of the limits of the Corporation is not subject to the City Tax, and still the situation is convenient, and within fifty yards of the Governor's Mansion, in an excellent neighborhood.

The terms of sale would be liberal.

D. K. M RAE.

Raleigh, July 15, 1850. 822—tf.

A NEW BOOK STORE.

POMEROY & O'NEAL,

No. 16, Fayetteville Street, Opposite the Post Office,

RALEIGH, N. C.

ARE now receiving an extensive assortment of Law, Medical, Theological, Miscellaneous and School Books generally—Annuals and choice Books for Presents, Novels, Stationary of all kinds, which we are selling at the very lowest prices, and which we are confident will give satisfaction Call and examine.

W. L. POMEROY,
J. W. O'NEAL.

December 9, 1850. 13—

North Carolina Music Store.

THE Subscriber takes this opportunity of announcing to the people of North Carolina, that he intends to open in this city, in December next, a *MUSIC STORE*, where will always be found a complete assortment of Foreign and American Music and Musical instruments; all of which will be selected by himself.

The Pianos will be from the best Manufactories in the United States, and will be sold at New York and Philadelphia prices.

K. W. PETERSILIA.

Raleigh, November 2, 1850. 2—1y

HEARTT & LITCHFORD.

Dealers in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES,

Fancy Articles, &c. &c.

HAVE received nearly their entire Stock of Fall and Winter Goods—to which they respectfully invite the attention of their customers, and the public generally, and all of which are offered on the most reasonable terms.

Raleigh, Oct. 23, 1850. 838—

To Invalids.

AT Pescud's Drug Store you may find Old London Dock Brandy, Porter, Old Madeira, Sherry and Port Wines, selected expressly for Medical [illegible]. Also, Capsules of Copaiba and Cubebs, Castor Oil Capsules, Tarrants, Marshall's and Carpenters Ex'ts of Copaiba Cubebs, &c., and all the most popular Patent Medicines in use.

November 21. 9—

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

MONDAY, January 6, 1851.

The Senate met according to adjournment.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

Mr. Barringer, from the committee on Propositions and Grievances, reported the following bills and recommended their passage: A bill to repeal a portion of an act entitled an act to authorize the erection of a toll-bridge over Catawba river, between the Counties of Caldwell and Catawba, and to incorporate a Company for that purpose, &c.; and a bill authorizing Theophilus D. Odum to open a communication betwen Bogue and Bear Inlets. The first bill was laid on the table, and the second was read the first time and passed.

Mr. Thomas, from the joint select committee on so much of the Governor's Message as relates to Cherokee lands, reported a bill providing for the sale of the surveyed lands in the Counties of Macon and Haywood, which were offered for sale, and did not command the minimum price; and also subjecting to entry all the unsurveyed lands in the County of Macon, and a portion of the unsurveyed in the County of Cherokee. The bill also grants to settlers upon any of these lands pre-emption rights.

[In the event of the passage of the foregoing bill, introduced from the committee by Mr. Thomas, and the passage of the bill for the relief of purchasers of Cherokee lands, introduced into the Commons the present session, and passed through its third reading in that body, all the lands held by persons in the County of Cherokee under certificates where the State is not paid for the land, as well as the lands which have been paid for, are to be subjected to the payment of the same tax as other lands in the State.]

BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, &c.

Mr. Williamson presented the resignation of William Florence, a Justice of the Peace for the County of Caswell. Read and accepted.

On motion of Mr. Joyner, the Senate agreed to meet hereafter at ten o'clock, and to take a recess at half past one o'clock to three o'clock, each day, during the remainder of the session.

Mr. Arendell presented a Preamble and Resolution, requesting our Senators and Representatives in Congress to use their best exertions to procure aid from the General Government to open and deepen Core Sound; which was read the first time.

Mr. McMillan, a bill to extend the corporate limits of the town of Jacksonville. Referred.

BILLS ON THIRD READING.

The bill giving a name to the County town of Forsyth—the bill to incorporate Greensborough Division Sons of Temperance—the bill to incorporate Robeson Institute—the bill to incorporate Lafayette Division Sons of Temperance—the bill to incorporate Ocean Wave Division Sons of Temperance—the bill to incorporate Falling Creek Lodge—the bill to incorporate Buena Vista Lodge—the resolution authorizing the Literary Board to loan three thousand dollars to Chowan Female Institute—the bill to incorporate Muchuena Lodge—the resolution in favor of A. H. Saunders, Sheriff of Montgomery—the resolution authorizing the Literary Board to loan two thousand dollars to Mount Pleasant Academy in the County of Cherokee—the resolution for the relief of the Clerk of the County Court of Chowan—the resolutions in relation to the block of marble for the Washington Monument—and the resolution in favor of Joseph C. Newland, were read the third time, passed, and ordered to be enrolled.

The bill to incorporate the Washington Mutual Insurance Company of North Carolina—the resolution authorizing the payment of travelling expenses and Clerk hire to the Agent appointed by the Governor to procure Historical Documents from London—the bill to amend the act incorporating the town of Franklinsville—and the bill to facilitate the taking of testimony before referees, arbitrators, and other commissioners, were read the third time, passed, and ordered to be engrossed.

The Speaker announced Messrs. Haughton, Hoke, and McMillan, as forming the Senate branch of the joint select committee to enquire into the affairs of the institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

The Senate took up the bill to amend an act passed in 1833-'34, establishing the Bank of the State of North Carolina. The question recurring on the amendment of Mr. Bower—which provides that "in case any of the Banks shall, under the provisions of this act, deal in such stocks, they shall be liable to a tax of three cents on each dollar of interest or premium accruing thereon"—it was decided in the affirmative, yeas 30, noes 12.

The bill was then rejected.

COUNCILLORS OF STATE.

The Senate then voted, in accordance with a joint agreement with the House, for seven Councillors of State—Messrs. M. S. Stokes, Wilson S. Hill, John U. Kirkland, Archibald Henderson, William K. Lane, James J. McKay, Whitmell Stallings, Jesse R. Siler, Oliver D. Fitts, and Jason Carson being in nomination. Mr. Stokes received 44 votes, Mr. Hill 39, Mr. Kirkland 45, Mr. Henderson 41, Mr. Lane 31, Mr. Stallings 27, Mr. McKay 25, Mr. Siler 21, Mr. Carson 18, and Mr. Fitts 11.

The Senate took a recess till 3 o'clock.

THREE O'CLOCK, P. M.

The Senate met according to adjournment.

Several bills, which will be noticed on their third reading, were read a second time.

Mr. Lane, from the committee, reported that Messrs. Stokes, Hill, Kirkland, Henderson, Lane, Stallings and McKay, were duly elected Councillors of State.

The special order was then taken up, being the Reports and Resolutions on Slavery. Mr. Woodfin took the floor and spoke at length against the Minority Report and the right of secession. Before concluding, he gave way to a motion to adjourn.

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Speaker announced Messrs. Eaton, Brazier, Love, and Fonville as composing the committee on enrolled bills for the present week.

Mr. Hill of Caswell, introduced a resolution in favor of James M. Brooks, and Mr. Hayes of Caldwell a resolution in favor of Elijah S. Moore, which were referred to the committee on Claims.

Mr. Hayes of Cherokee, a resolution authorizing a grant of land for building a Baptist Church thereon in Cherokee county, and also a resolution authorizing Jacob Siler to correct a mistake in the sale of a tract of land to Isaac Moody, which were referred to the committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Hill of Brunswick, a bill concerning Pilots in Cape Fear River, and Mr. Pigott a bill to regulate pilotage at Ocracoke Inlet, which were referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. McKoy, a bill to increase the revenue by taxing incorporated Companies, which was referred to the committee on Finance.

Mr. Douthit offered a resolution to conclude debate on the Slavery Resolutions this evening at 5 o'clock.

Mr. Saunders of Wake moved to amend so that the vote should be taken on Wednesday at 4 o'clock.

A conversational debate ensued on this resolution between Messrs. Stevenson, Avery, Douthit, and Hill of Caswell, when on motion of Mr. Hill of Caswell, the resolution and amendment were laid on the table—yeas 58, nays 34.

The hour having arrived to go into an election for Council of State, Mr. Jones nominated Messrs. Whitmell Stallings, Wm. K. Lane, J. J. McKay, Wilson S. Hill, John U. Kirkland, Archibald Henderson, and M. S. Stokes.

Mr. Sloan nominated Jason Carson of Rutherford county, and Mr. Caldwell of Guilford nominated Messrs. Jesse R. Siler and Oliver D. Fitts.

The House then proceeded to vote for Council of State under the superintendence of Messrs. Jones and Caldwell of Guilford.

On motion of Mr. Erwin, the special order for the day, being the bill relating to the payment of costs by prosecutors in certain cases, was postponed until to-morrow evening at 3½ o'clock.

Mr. Rayner offered a resolution in favor of Joshua E. Lumsden, which was referred to the committee on Claims.

On motion, the House went into committee of the Whole, Mr. Jones in the Chair, and took up the consideration of the subject of Slavery.

Mr. Dobbin took the floor and addressed the committee at length in support of the doctrine of secession. His speech will be given in full at an early day.

On motion of Mr. Barnes of Northampton, the committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.

Mr. Caldwell, from the committee to superintend the election of Council of State reported that Mr. McKay had received 99 votes, Mr. Hill 126, Mr. Stallings 96, Mr. Lane 97, Mr. Stokes 138, Mr. Kirkland 119, and Mr. Henderson 130. Each of the above gentlemen having received a majority of all the votes cast were declared duly elected. Mr. Siler received 93 votes, and there were a large number of scattering votes.

The House then took a recess.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. Person of Moore, from the committee on Finance, presented a report from said committee accompanied by a bill to amend and consolidate the revenue laws of the State, which was read the first time, ordered to be printed and made the order of the day for Friday next.

Mr. Pigott introduced a bill to exempt persons living on the Banks and Islands between Whalebone Inlet and Cape Hatteras from serving as Jurors. Referred to the committee on Propositions and Grievances.

On motion, the bill for the relief of purchasers of Cherokee lands was taken up and put on its third reading.

Mr. Fleming offered an amendment that the benefits of the bill should not extend to those who have sold or transferred their lands.

This resolution was debated by Mr. Fleming in its favor, and by Mr. Hayes of Cherokee and Erwin in opposition. The amendment was rejected—yeas 30, nays 64.

Mr. Fleming offered another amendment, which was also rejected—yeas 6, nays 82.

The bill then passed its third and last reading—yeas 59, nays 33.

The House then adjourned.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, January 7, 1851.

The Senate met according to adjournment.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

Mr. Barringer, from the committee on Propositions and Grievances, to whom was referred a memorial from sundry citizens of Burke, Cleaveland, and other Counties, praying for the establishment of a new County out of parts of said Counties, to be called Lafayette, reported the same back to the Senate and asked to be discharged from its further consideration.

Mr. Barringer, from the same committee, reported the bill to lay off and establish a public road from Charlotte to Newton, and recommended its rejection. Laid on the table.

BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, &c.

On motion of Mr. Gilmer,

Resolved, That the committee on Internal Improvements be instructed to inquire whether any, and if any, what alteration is necessary in the law relating to the Capitol and Capitol Square; and that they report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. McMillan, a bill for the improvement of ship navigation in New River, in the County of Onslow. Referred, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Gilmer, a bill to amend the act incorporating the Greensborough and Mount Airy Turnpike Company. Read first time.

Mr. Arendell, a bill for the better administration of justice in Carteret county. Referred.

Mr. Washington, a bill for the better protection of *feme coverts*. Referred.

Mr. Hoke, a bill concerning the Clerk of the County Court of Gaston. Referred.

Mr. Nixon a bill to amend the act incorporating the Wilmington Commercial Bank. Referred.

On motion of Mr. Hoke, the bill to incorporate Union Institute, in Randolph County, a Normal College, was taken up. Said bill was discussed, amended, and finally read the third time and ordered to be engrossed.

The Senate then took up the special order, being the Reports and Resolutions on Slavery. Mr. Woodfin concluded his remarks, and was followed by Mr. Caldwell of Mecklenburg, in favor of the principles of the Minority Report and the right of secession. Before concluding, Mr. Caldwell gave way to a recess until three o'clock.

THREE O'CLOCK, P. M.

The Senate re-assembled at three o'clock and again resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the slavery question, Mr. Cameron in the Chair. Mr. Woodfin explained, and was again followed by Mr. Caldwell, who concluded his remarks with much clearness, eloquence and power.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

On motion of Mr. Williams of Mecklenburg, the resolution in favor of Darling Russell was taken up, and put on its second reading. On motion of Mr. Love, the resolution was amended by inserting the name of John B. Allison. The resolution as amended then passed its second reading.

Mr. Saunders of Wake, offered a memorial from the Faculty of Wake Forest College, relating to the formation of a volunteer company among the students of that Institution, which was referred to the committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill to amend the act of 1843 for the Government of the City of Raleigh. Referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Pigott, a bill to repeal the act of 1846-'7 repealing the act of 1821, concerning fire-hunting in Carteret county, which was referred to the committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. McMillan, a bill to lay off a road in Burke and Watauga Counties.

Mr. Dunlap, a bill to incorporate the Anson Plank Road Company, which was referred to the committee on Internal Improvements.

Mr. Davidson, a bill to extend the prison bounds in Mecklenburg county, to the limits of the town of Charlotte. Referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Swanner a bill appointing Commissioners to run and mark the dividing line between Washington and Beaufort counties.

On motion of Mr. McLean, the bill to amend the Constitution, establishing equal suffrage, was taken up and made the order of the day for to-morrow evening at 3½ o'clock.

Mr. Fleming introduced a bill granting preemption rights to settlers on Cherokee lands.

Mr. Kallum moved the rejection of the bill. A conversation ensued between Messrs. Fleming and Hayes of Cherokee, when the motion was lost—yeas 8, nays 66. The bill was then referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Fleming a bill to subject certain lands in Cherokee to entry. Referred to the same committee.

Mr. Newsom, a bill to extend the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace in certain cases. Referred to the same committee.

Mr. Campbell a bill to repeal the act of 1848-'9 to construct the Salisbury and Georgia line Turnpike Company. Read the first time.

Mr. McDowell presented the following resolutions, which were read the first time:

1. *Resolved*, That we hold the American Union secondary in importance only to the rights and principles it was designed to perpetuate—that past associations, present fruition and future prospects, will bind us to it so long as it continues to be the safeguard of those rights and principles.

2. *Resolved*, That if the thirteen original parties to the contract, bordering on the Atlantic in a narrow belt, while their separate interests were in embryo, their peculiar tendencies scarcely developed, their revolutionary trials and triumphs still green in memory, found Union impossible without Compromise, the thirty-one of this day may well yield somewhat in the conflict of opinion and policy, to preserve that Union which has extended the sway of Republican Government over a vast wilderness, to another ocean, and proportionally advanced their civilization and national greatness.

3. *Resolved*, That in this spirit, this Legislature has maturely considered the action of Congress embracing a series of measures for the admission of California into the Union, the organization of territorial Governments for Utah and New Mexico, the establishment of a boundary between the latter and the State of Texas, the suppression of the Slave trade in the District of Columbia, and the extradition of fugitive slaves, and (connected with them) the rejection of propositions to exclude Slavery from the Mexican Territories and to abolish it in the District of Columbia; and whilst we do not wholly approve, will abide by it as a permanent adjustment of this sectional controversy.

4. *Resolved*, That the State of North Carolina, in the judgment of this Assembly, will and ought to resist, even, (*as a last resort*) to a disruption of every tie which binds her to the Union, any action of Congress upon the subject of Slavery in the District of Columbia, or in places subject to the jurisdiction of Congress, incompatible with the safety, domestic tranquility, the rights and the honor of the slaveholding States, or any act suppressing the slave trade between the slaveholding States, or any refusal to admit as a State any Territory hereafter applying because of the existence of slavery therein; or any act prohibiting the introduction of slaves into the territories of Utah and New Mexico, or any act repealing or materially modifying the laws now in force for the recovery of fugitive slaves.

Resolved, That it is the deliberate opinion of this Assembly, that upon the faithful execution of the fugitive slave law, by the proper authorities, depends the preservation of our much-loved Union.

On motion of Mr. Rayner, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Jones in the Chair, and resumed the consideration of the resolutions on the subject of Slavery.

Mr. Barnes of Northampton, addressed the House at length in opposition to the views and arguments of the gentleman from Cumberland, [Mr. Dobbin.]

Mr. Rayner followed, and had proceeded a short distance in his remarks, when he gave way to a motion that the Committee rise.

The Committee accordingly rose and reported progress.

On motion of Mr. Walton, the Treasurer and Comptroller were requested to inform the House of Commons, what sum was due the State by purchasers of lands in Macon and Cherokee counties at the time of the passage of the act incorporating the Salisbury and Georgia line Turnpike Company.

The House then took a recess until 3½ o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The members of the House assembled at 3½ o'clock according to adjournment.

A message was received from the Senate transmitting twenty-eight engrossed bills and resolutions, which were read in the House the first time. [These bills will be noticed on their second reading or rejection.]

Mr. Fleming offered a memorial, relating to a new county, which was referred to the committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Saunders of Wake, offered a bill to create a new judicial circuit, which was read the first time.

On motion of Mr. Saunders of Wake, the resolution appropriating $1,000 to refurnish the Governor's residence was taken up, and read a second and third times and passed.

The special order for the evening, being the bill to compel prosecutors to pay costs in certain cases, introduced by Mr. Erwin, was then taken up.

The bill was debated by Mr. Erwin and Mr. Fleming in favor of its passage, and by Mr. Saunders of Wake, Eaton, Hill of Caswell, and Dargan against it, when the bill was lost—yeas 33, nays 66.

The House then adjourned.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, January 8, 1851.

The Senate met according to adjournment.

BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, &c.

Mr. Shepard presented a memorial in favor of Josiah O. Watson. Referred.

Mr. Cameron, a memorial in favor of Malcolm Gillis, of Cumberland. Referred.

Mr. Grist, a bill to authorize Israel Brooks, late Sheriff of Hyde county, to collect arrearages of taxes due him. Referred.

A bill to amend the act incorporating the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad Company, was read the third time and passed.

The following bills and resolutions were severally read the third time and ordered to be engrossed: A bill for the relief of B. M. Selby—a bill to extend the authority of the Commissioners of the town of Plymouth—a resolution in favor of P. B. Williams—and the bill to repeal a part of the act imposing a tax on the income of vessels.

The bill to emancipate Elias Council was taken up, read the third time and rejected.

Mr. Thompson, a bill to amend the Revised Statutes concerning Coroners.

Mr. Barrow, a bill empowering the County Courts of Stokes and Forsythe to appoint Superintendants of Common Schools.

The Senate then went into Committee of the Whole on the Slavery question, when Mr. Bynum spoke at some length in opposition to the right of secession. At the conclusion of his remarks, the Senate took a recess.

THREE O'CLOCK, P. M.

The Senate re-assembled, and again took up the question of Slavery.

The following Resolutions, being those heretofore introduced by Mr. Speaker Edwards, were reported from the Committee of the Whole to the Senate:

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this General Assembly, North Carolina is deeply devoted to the Union of the States, and will to the utmost endeavor to preserve and perpetuate it, so long as the Union itself shall secure the great and beneficent purposes for which it was formed.

Resolved, That while we do not approve of all the provisions of the compromise by Congress, called the adjustment, still, from a fraternal spirit of forbearance towards our brethren in the non-slaveholding States, and a sincere and heartfelt attachment to the Union, we are willing to acquiesce in said compromise—*honestly and faithfully* carried out.

Resolved, That while we are disposed to accept the said compromise as the *work of peace*, we deem it a sacred duty to warn the people of the free States against any further encroachments upon our rights, and to declare explicitly, that in the opinion of this General Assembly, North Carolina *would* and *ought* to regard as entirely inconsistent with her longer continuance in the Union, the *abolition* of slavery in the District of Columbia by Congress *without the consent* of the slaveholding States, and incompatible with their safety and interests; *or any act of Congress*, prohibiting the citizens of one slaveholding State from removing their slaves to any other slaveholding State; or a refusal by Congress to admit into the Union as a State any Territory belonging to the United States on account of the existence of domestic slavery within its limits; or any act applying the dangerous and mischievous principle of the *Wilmot Proviso* to the Territories of Utah and New Mexico; or *any act* which repeals the recent act for the reclamation of fugitive, slaves or so modifies the same as essentially to impair its efficiency and usefulness.

And the following was also reported as a part of the above, being one of the Resolutions reported from the majority of the Committee of Eighteen, by Gen. Saunders:

Resolved, That whenever any one of the contingencies mentioned in the foregoing Resolutions shall have arisen, the Governor of this State be, and is hereby required to convene the General Assembly, at such time as he, in his wisdom, shall deem fit, in order to take into consideration the solemn duties which we owe to ourselves as freemen, and our then existing relations with the Federal Government.

Mr. Shepard then offered the following Resolutions as an addition to the above, being the Resolutions reported by the Minority of the Committee of Eighteen:

Resolved, That the Constitution of the United States is a compact between sovereign and independent States, and all powers not therein delegated, are reserved to the States respectively—that among the attributes of sovereignty retained by the several States, is that of watching over the operations of the General Government, and protecting her citizens from unconstitutional abuse on the one hand, and securing to them on the other, a strict fulfillment of the obligations imposed by the Constitution upon the General Government.

Resolved, That the people of North Carolina, as an organized political community, have the right to secede or withdraw from the Union, whenever a majority of the people, in convention assembled, shall decide a withdrawal necessary to protect their property or persons from unconstitutional and oppressive legislation by the General Government, or whenever, by the failure of the General Government to fulfill her Constitutional obligations, the people of the State may deem such a step necessary, in order to secure the enjoyment of the rights, privileges and protection guarantied to them by the Constitution of the United States; and in such an emergency, a majority of the people of North Carolina, acting through the organized authorities of the State, would be entitled to the sole and undivided allegiance of all her citizens.

Mr. Bower desired to say that he approved of both the Resolutions—that he should vote for the first one, but that he deemed it inexpedient at this time to declare for the doctrine of secession. He should therefore vote against the last Resolution.

Mr. Cameron spoke briefly against the doctrine of secession. He denied that any such right existed, and said that when all Constitutional remedies failed, and oppression from the Federal Government became too heavy to be borne, we should throw it off and provide new guards for our security, by virtue of our inherent natural rights as a people.

A division was then called for, and the first Resolution was adopted by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Barrow, Berry, Bower, Bunting, Caldwell of Mecklenburg, Cameron, Canaday, Clark, Collins, Drake, Hargrave, Herring, Hester, Hoke, Jones, McMillan, Nixon, Pender, Rogers, Shepard, Sherod, Speight, Thompson, Watson, Willey, Williamson, and Wooten—27.

NAYS—Messrs. Arendell, Barnard, Bond, Bynum, Barringer, Caldwell of Burke, Davidson, Eborn, Gilmer, Grist, Haughton, Joyner, Kelly, Lane, Lillington, Malloy, Richardson, Sessoms, Washington, and Woodfin—20.

The second Resolution was then put to the Senate, and rejected, by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Bunting, Caldwell of Mecklenburg, Clark, Drake, Hargrave, Herring, Hoke, Jones, McMillan, Nixon, Pender, Shepard, Sherod, Speight, Thompson, and Watson—16.

NAYS—Messrs. Arendell, Barnard, Barrow, Barringer, Berry, Bower, Bond, Bynum, Caldwell of Burke, Cameron, Canady, Collins, Davidson, Eborn, Gilmer, Grist, Haughton, Hester, Joyner, Kelly, Lane, Lillington, Malloy, Richardson, Rogers, Sessoms, Washington, Willey, Williamson, Woodfin, and Wooten—31.

The Resolutions as amended—including those of Mr. Speaker Edwards, that of Gen. Saunders, and the first Resolution of the Minority—were then adopted.

Mr. Gilmer gave notice that he should move to amend the last Resolution by striking out the word "compact" and inserting "our form of government." With that amendment, he said he could support the Resolution. As it was, he regarded the word "compact" as establishing the doctrine of secession, as laid down in the Resolution rejected.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Brogden presented the resignation of Edmund Coor as Justice of the Peace of Wayne County, which resignation was accepted.

Mr. Poole presented a memorial accompanied by a bill to extend the limits of the town of Elizabeth City. Referred to the committee on Private Bills.

A message was received from the Senate proposing that the two Houses shall adjourn on the 16th instant. On motion of Mr. Cherry, this resolution was laid on the table—yeas 62, nays 39.

Mr. Ruffin offered a bill to incorporate Dan River Lodge, No. 29, which was referred to the committee on Propositions and Grievances.

On motion of Mr. Cherry, the resolutions concerning the opening of Roanoke Inlet at Nags Head, were taken up, and passed their third reading.

SLAVERY RESOLUTIONS.

On motion of Mr. Scott, the House resolved itself into committee of the Whole, Mr. Jones in the Chair, and resumed the consideration of the resolutions on Slavery.

Mr. Rayner continued his remarks from yesterday, defending the resolutions introduced by himself, and attacking the report of the minority of the committee on Slavery.

Without concluding, Mr. Rayner gave way, and the committee rose and reported progress. The House then took a recess until 3½ o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The House re-assembled at 3½ o'clock.

Mr. Foster of Davidson introduced a bill to amend the act of 1838-'9 incorporating the Washington Mining Company. Referred.

On motion of Mr. Love, a message was sent to the Senate proposing to go into an election for two trustees of the University at 11 o'clock to-morrow.

Mr. Jerkins offered a bill to regulate the exchanges of notes between the Banks in the State, which was referred to the committee on Finance.

Mr. Brogden, from the committee on Claims, made a report in favor of the passage of the resolution directing the Public Treasurer to pay to S. P. Tipton $113 for the expense of burying 13 soldiers of the N. C. Regiment near Monterey. The resolution passed its second reading.

On motion the special order, being the bill to amend the Constitution, was postponed until to-morrow at 4 o'clock, P. M.

On motion of Mr. Avery, the House resolved itself into committee of the Whole, Mr. Jones in the Chair, and resumed the consideration of the resolutions on Slavery.

Mr. Rayner continued his remarks from this morning, and concluded at a late hour, when the committee rose and reported progress.

Mr. Saunders of Wake, made a statement with regard to the resolution adopted yesterday calling on the Treasurer and Comptroller to communicate certain information concerning the amount due on Cherokee bonds. The information was spread over 390 pages, and could not be made up before the termination of the Session. Mr. Saunders moved to reconsider the vote on the resolution, and moved that that motion be laid on the table, which motion prevailed.

On motion the House adjourned.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, January 9, 1851.

The Senate met according to adjournment.

William P. Watt, Esq. the Senator elected from the county of Rockingham, appeared, presented his credentials, was qualified and took his seat.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Bower offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That from and after Monday next, this House will receive no more private bills this session. Laid on the table.

Mr. Cameron, a bill to facilitate the construction of the Fayetteville and Centre Plank Road Company. Referred.

Mr. Joyner, a bill concerning the Seaboard and Roanoke Rail Road Company. Read first time.

Mr. Pender, a bill to incorporate the Roanoke and Chowan Steamboat Company. Read first time.

Mr. Cameron, a bill to amend the Common School Law. Referred.

Mr. Grist, a bill to run the boundary line between Craven and Beaufort Counties. Read first time.

The Resolution heretofore offered by Mr. Bond, in relation to the appointment of Delegates to attend the World's Fair in London, was taken up, and *rejected*—yeas 13, nays 35.

The Senate then voted, in conjunction with the House, for two Trustees of the University—the Hon. David S. Reid, W. W. Avery, John H. Haughton, Walter L. Steele, John G. Bynum, and Kader Biggs, being in nomination. Mr. Reid received 27 votes, Mr. Avery 22, Mr. Haughton 23, Mr. Bynum, 17, Mr. Steele 3, and Mr. Biggs 2.

Received a message from the Commons, proposing that the two Houses adjourn *sine die* on the 27th instant. Mr. Joyner moved to lay the proposition on the table, which motion was not agreed to—yeas 22, nays 26. The Senate then disagreed to the House proposition.

Mr. Drake, from the Committee, reported that the Hon. David S. Reid had received a majority of all the votes cast for Trustee of the University, and was duly elected. Report concurred in.

BILLS ON THIRD READING.

The bill to amend the act incorporating the Caldwell and Ashe Turnpike Company, and the bill to amend the act incorporating the town of Kinston were read the third time and ordered to be engrossed.

The bill to secure the more speedy administration of justice, and the bill to exempt persons of 65 years of age and upwards from serving as Jurors, were postponed until the first day of March. A number of bills, which will be noticed on their third reading, were read a first and second time.

The bill to amend the act of 1844-'5, entitled an act to amend the act in relation to guardian and ward, was read the third time and *rejected*.

Mr. Speight moved a reconsideration of the vote postponing the bill exempting persons of 65 years of age and upwards from serving as jurors, to the 1st of March; and said motion prevailed. The bill was then *rejected*—yeas 15 nays 28.

The bill concerning divorces was then taken up, and pending the question on the passage of the bill its second reading, the Senate took a recess.

THREE O'CLOCK, P. M.

The Senate re-assembled and resumed the consideration of the bill concerning divorces, which was read and *rejected*.

The bill to protect the patrol, was read the second time and indefinately postponed.

THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

The Senate proceeded to the special order of the day, being the Resolutions adopted yesterday on the Slavery question, now upon their third reading.

Mr. Bower moved an additional Resolution, which was adopted, requesting the Governor to forward a copy of the Resolutions to each State in the Union, and to our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

Mr. Lillington moved to amend the fifth Resolution by striking out the word "*is*" in the first line, after the words "United States," and inserting the words "is a form of government the result of"—so as to make the government the result of a "compact," Mr. Lillington spoke at some length in support of his amendment, and on the question generally; and the question being put, his motion was negatived, as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Arendell, Barnard, Barringer, Bond, Bynum, Caldwell of B., Davidson, Eborn, Gilmer, Grist, Haughton, Joyner, Kelly, Lane, Lillington, Malloy, Pender, Richardson, Sessoms, Washington, Willey, and Woodfin—22.

NAYS.—Messrs. Barrow, Berry, Bower, Bunting, Caldwell of M., Cameron, Canady, Clark, Collins, Drake, Hargrave, Herring, Hester, Hoke, Jones, McMillan, Nixon, Rogers, Shepard, Sherod, Speight, Thompson, Watson, Williamson, Wooten, and Watt.—26.

Mr. Bynum moved to amend the same by inserting the words "the people of" in the third line, between the words "between" and "sovereign"—which amendment was *rejected*, ayes 24, nayes 24—the Speaker voting in the negative.

Pending the consideration of the Resolutions, and the various amendments offered, a running debate took place, in which Messrs. Hoke, Caldwell of M., Lillington, Bower, Shepard, Haughton, Clarke, and others, took part. We took notes of what was said, but our limited space prevents us from presenting any thing like a sketch of the debate.

Mr. Lillington moved the following as an additional Resolution.

Resolved, That the said Constitution was formed, not by the governments of the component States, as the federal government, for which it was substituted, was formed; nor was it formed by a majority of the people of the United States, as a single community in the manner of a consolidated government. It was formed by the States—that is, by the people in each of the States, acting in their highest sovereign capacity, and formed, consequently, by the same authority which formed the State Constitutions. Being thus derived from the same source as the Constitutions of the States, it has, within each State, the same authority as the Constitution of the State, and is as much a Constitution in the strict sense of the term, within its prescribed sphere, as the Constitutions of the States are within their respective spheres, but with the obvious and essential difference that, being the result of a compact among the States in their highest sovereign capacity, and constituting the people thereof one people for certain purposes, it cannot be altered or annulled at the will of the States individually, as the Constitution of a State may at its individual will.

This Resolution was *rejected*—yeas 21, nays 27.

Mr. Gilmer moved to strike out all of the Resolutions as adopted on yesterday, after the word *Resolved*, and insert the series of Resolutions on the same subject, heretofore introduced by him. Mr. Bynum moved to adjourn, which motion was negatived—yeas 23, nays 25.

Mr. Bynum moved to postpone the consideration of the question until to-morrow 11 o'clock—pending which motion, on motion of Mr. Eborn, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Sloan presented the memorial of a number of citizens of Rutherford county protesting against the formation of a new county out of portions of Cleaveland and Rutherford. Referred to the committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Foster of Davidson, a memorial praying exemption from working on the public roads, those persons prevented by sickness. Referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Tripp, a memorial from citizens of Beaufort county praying an act making an appropriation for a canal from Goose creek to Bay river, and Mr. Davidson a memorial praying the appointment of commissioners to lay off a Public Road from the town of Charlotte to Briggs' Store, which were referred to the committee on Internal Improvements.

Mr. Barnes, of Edgecombe, a bill for the better regulation of the town of Wilson; Mr. Russel a bill to incorporate Montgomery Division, No. 97, S. of T., and Mr. Barco a bill to repeal the act of 1848-'9 to prevent fishing near the mouth of Raymond creek, which were referred to the committee on Private Bills.

Mr. Harrison, a bill to incorporate the Conrad Hill Gold mining company, which was referred to the Judiciary committee.

Mr. Person of Northampton offered a resolution that a message be sent to the Senate proposing that the two Houses adjourn *sine die* on the 20th instant. Mr. Leach of Johnston moved to amend by inserting 22d. Mr. Hayes of Cherokee moved to amend by inserting 27th instant, which last amendment prevailed, and the resolution was adopted.

Mr. Martin offered a resolution that from and after to-day, the House hold night sessions, commencing at 9 o'clock, which resolution was rejected.

Mr. Stevenson, from the committee on the Judiciary, reported in favor of the passage of the bill to repeal the act of 1848-'9, relating to runaway slaves in the Great Dismal Swamp.

Messrs. McCleese and Swanner opposed the passage of the bill, and Mr. Stubbs advocated its passage. The bill finally passed its second reading.

The House then proceeded to vote by ballot under the superintendence of Messrs. Jones and Cherry, for two Trustees of the University.

Mr. Jerkins introduced a bill to give the election of inspectors of Turpentine in the county of Craven, to the people of that county. Referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Taylor presented a resolution to take the vote on the Slavery Resolutions at 5 o'clock to-morrow, which resolution was adopted.

A message was received from the Senate disagreeing to the proposition of the House that the two Houses adjourn *sine die* on the 27th instant.

Also a message transmitting the engrossed bill to incorporate the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company, which was read and referred to the select committee on that subject.

A message was also received from the Senate proposing to go forthwith into an election for one trustee of the University, which proposition was laid on the table.

The House then resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Jones in the Chair, and resumed the consideration of the resolutions on slavery.

Mr. Erwin addressed the House at length. He made a strong speech in favor of the rights of the South, and expressed the opinion that both parties at the North had encouraged abolitionism, and that public opinion in that section was entirely hostile to the interests of the South. He stated it as his opinion that Southern men in Congress had contributed largely, by conceding doubtful powers to that body, to the present difficulties between the two sections. He did not believe that the passage of any resolutions would have any effect upon the North; they would be passed by as idle wind. He was for doing something that would touch the interests of the North, and was in favor of the passage of the bill he had introduced at an early period of the session. He argued the constitutionality of the bill, and urged its passage.

Mr. Thornton took the floor, and made a brief speech defining his position. His remarks will be given in full at an early day.

The Committee then rose, reported progress, and the House took a recess until 3½ o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

On motion of Mr. Hill of Caswell, the bill to incorporate the Milton's Savings Institution was taken up and read the third time, and passed.

Mr. Barnes of Northampton, from the committee on the Judiciary, reported in favor of the passage of the bill to incorporate the Jackson's Savings Institution, which passed its second reading.

On motion of Mr. Rayner, the bill to regulate the fishing with seines and nets at the mouth of a river between Camden and Currituck counties, was taken up and read a second time.

On motion of Mr. Leach of Davidson, the special order, being the free suffrage bill, was postponed until Saturday at 12 o'clock.

Mr. Brogden offered a bill to amend the act to incorporate the town of Goldsboro'. Referred to the committee on Private Bills.

On motion of Mr. Saunders of Wake, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Jones in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the resolutions on slavery.

Messrs. Hill of New Hanover, Steele, and Saunders addressed the House during the evening. [A brief report of these speeches is crowded out. We presume they will all be written out and published.]

On motion, the Committee then rose and reported progress.

On motion of Mr. Erwin the resolution cutting off debate at five o'clock to-morrow, was reconsidered, Without any final action the House adjourned.

[In the proceedings of Saturday last, in the vote on postponing indefinitely Mr. Erwin's anti-protective Resolutions, Mr. Gordon is put down as voting in the affirmative. He voted in negative.]

For the North Carolina Standard.

To the Legislature of North Carolina.

GENTLEMEN: In our last number we promised, before entering upon the discussion as to the right which a State had to withdraw from the Federal Union, to preface those remarks with *our* notions of the extent of the obligation which all have come under, both to the State as well as to the Federal Government.

Indeed, there exists such an intimate connexion between the two, and so much has been said as to the right of a State to dispose of the obligation of the citizen, that you cannot understandingly speak of the one, without previously having considered the other.

No man has ever affirmed (if we have understood the subject aright) that a State, even in her highest sovereign character, could resolve herself into an ecclesiastical conclave, and dispense with any vows resting in conscience. Such a gross and sacrelegious assumption has never been maintained, nor exercised by Deity himself.

It is alone by the express interposition of the prerogative of his mercy, through the vicarious substitution afforded, that sin can be atoned for; it may be forgiven him, but as sin it has, and forever will work condemnation. The pardoned culprit stands, not *justifiable*, but *justified*.

All that has ever been affirmed was—not that a perfect obligation could be set aside—not that a State could invade the tabernacle of the heart, and there set up images of its own peculiar orthodoxy—but that a conditional obligation had been entered into, That the consideration for which it was entered into was in the nature of a "condition precedent," which having failed, the obligation became a nullity; that of this, the State was the sole judge, when the rights of her people had been sacrificed; that when through her constituted authorities she thus declared, that it was the civil duty of the minority to obey, and her right to enforce obedience, and that too, upon the very foundation of all organized Government—public expediency; for if that be the basis, it is likewise the measure of civil obedience; and that in all this, there is no invasion of the rights of conscience, but only a security that this "higher law" principle of the few, shall not work a practical ill upon the many.

Nay, it is precisely upon this principle that natural and primary allegiance, whether founded on utility or compact, has its limitations, and may be rightfully resisted and thrown off, whenever our rulers, either State or Federal, shall increase our burthens to that extent as shall become oppressive, and then no law of rational morality is involved.

Does not civil liberty itself claim as much from the private will, as this "eminent domain" does either from the public functionary, or from the humble citizen? Precisely and to the same extent.

Does not obedience to a public Statute rest and depend, for its only support, on the regulation and control of the private will? And yet who has ever affirmed that our constituted authorities could not enforce the law and punish disobedience?

Without this admitted power, there would be no such thing as "civil liberty"—organized society would resolve itself into its original element—man would fall back upon his natural rights; all restraint upon the person would be removed, and physical force would become the measure of their highest aspirations—physical enjoyment.

Where then are the rights of conscience invaded? Not in the performance of civil obedience, for that obligation has, in addition to its necessity, the very sanction of Christianity to enforce it.

Let it not be said that such a sentiment carries with it the "Divine Right" of Kings. No such thing; the divine right of Kings is like the divine right of other Magistrates—the laws of the land, which commands our obedience, upon the sole and only principle that they are promotive of the public welfare. All that is insisted upon is, that although you may entertain what opinion you please, that you shall not reduce that opinion to acts, prejudicial to the interests of the many, who think differently from you. Neither shall you interpose that opinion to exempt you from the "civil obligation" under which you have come, and from which you cannot divest yourself so long as you remain a citizen of the State.

But let us return to "allegiance" from which we have so widely digressed, and confine ourselves more closely to the extent of the obligation, which is due both to the State and to the Government of the United States. Allegiance is said by a learned commentator to be founded upon reason and the nature of things. With its technicalities and forms, these being of foreign and Gothic origin, we shall have nothing to do; for in this, as in every thing else, we go for the thing signified, and not for that which signifies—for the substance, and not for the shadow.

Allegiance, whether to a king, to a State, or to a Confederacy formed by States, simply means faithfulness, fidelity, and that resting for its support on the authority and veracity of the Government. It necessarily presupposes benefits conferred, and benefits being conferred; which done, it goes one step further and acknowledges the unqualified right of that superior to command and enforce obedience. That the obligation thus assumed on the part of the citizen has its correlative, and rests solely upon that for its claim may be seen from the language employed.

The same sentiment is expressed in your State Constitution; and if we wished to trace it still further back, it is no difficult matter to show that this too is founded in reason and the nature of things. There is, there cannot be but one kind of allegiance—there cannot subsist two supreme affections in the same bosom at the same time—you cannot have two Masters; "ye cannot serve God and Mammon."

To the State and to the State alone, does allegiance, rightly understood, belong. To her, it is primary, original, absolute and imposed; by which we mean that perfect and unqualified right, which the land of our nativity has to our services, if for no other reason from the fact that she gave us birth, and nurtured and supported us in helpless infancy.

"If I forget thee, O Jerusalem, let my right hand forget her cunning, and let my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth." These were the affecting exclamations of a patriotic people, when carried in captivity to Babylon, and these are the sentiments which American allegiance inspires, either to the place of nativity or to the place of adoption. By the British Constitution, a "native" born subject cannot divest himself of this, her antecedent claim. Not so with our institutions; they are more in accordance with the attainment of that object for which Government was established—to make life secure, and a people prosperous and happy.

We proclaim to all go in the pursuit of these, and wherever you find them, stay, enjoy, protect and defend them. If you see proper to remain with us, such being the home of your choice, must become the home of your affections; and as such the State either of your birth or adoption demands and will receive nothing short of the entire homage of a heart overflowing with gratitude, for the benefits which she confers and stands ready to confer.

A divided, halting, equivocal affection, she will not have. Such is idolatrous worship in religion; so it is in politics; for the language of both is, "Son give me thy heart." But although there be but one kind of allegiance, every citizen has come under two obligations, differing not in degree, but in kind, for both are perfect to the extent they have been either assumed or imposed.

PEDEE.

Message of the Governor of Indiana—The Fugitive Slave Law Approved.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 4, 1851. Governor Wright, of Indiana, in his message to the Legislature, expresses himself decidedly strong in favor of colonization. Speaking of the fugitive law, he says: "Whatever difference of opinion may exist as to the late compromise measures enacted by Congress—however ultra men in the North and South may oppose or denounce them—there is but one course of action for the true patriot to pursue—that is, unhesitatingly and in good faith, to carry out their enactments. There is no safety for property or life except in the absolute supremacy of the law; no higher duty of the citizen than to maintain, by word and deed, that supremacy, as we value the heritage, rich beyond all price, purchased, not with silver or gold, but with the life's blood of the good and brave; the heritage bequeathed to us by our fathers, and which, in turn, we must bequeath inviolate to our descendants. Let it be borne in mind that the first public act of disobedience to the law is the first fatal step on the downward road to anarchy." The message gives very flattering accounts of the financial condition of the State.

CENSUS OF VIRGINIA. It is supposed that, according to the Census recently taken, the white population of Eastern Virginia will amount to 400,000, and of Western Virginia 465,000. The entire population of the State will probably amount to 1,400,000. The State will lose three members of Congress by the new apportionment.

SEMI-WEEKLY STANDARD.

"The Constitution and the Union of the States; "They must be Preserved."

SATURDAY, JANUARY 11, 1851.

REMARKS OF GEN. SAUNDERS, OF WAKE.

Delivered in the House of Commons of North Carolina, on the proposed amendments of the Constitution of the State.

Mr. Saunders said the questions before the House were clear and simple, and in submitting what he had to say it was his purpose to confine himself directly to the matter under consideration.

It was competent for the Legislature to advise the amendment of the Constitution of the State in one of two ways—in either case, the sanction of the people was necessary. The first mode was by a legislative act, proposing a specific amendment, which was necessary to be carried by a vote of three-fifths of each House—to be published for six months, and then to be again agreed to by a vote of two-thirds of each branch of the General Assembly. The second mode was by the call of a Convention, which requires the vote of two-thirds of each branch of the Legislature. This Convention may be restricted by the act calling it, to particular subjects therein named; and, if approved by the people, becomes valid. The first question is on the bill reported by the Committee, recommending a single change—that of abolishing the freehold of fifty acres of land entitling the voters to vote for Senators; in other words, the recommendation was to establish free suffrage. The second is the proposition of the gentleman from Hertford, Mr. Rayner, to call a Convention to be limited to the single question of amending the Constitution in regard to free suffrage; and the third proposition is to call a general Convention, as proposed by the gentleman from Davidson, Mr. Foster. Mr. Saunders said, as he was for legislation *versus* Convention, he was the advocate of the first plan. And here Mr. Saunders said he must correct a statement made by all of the gentlemen on the other side of the House—an assertion which they must know to be erroneous, and which is followed up and persisted in by the Whig papers of the State, to what end it is not difficult to say. These gentlemen say, and repeat over and over again, until they seem to have persuaded themselves of its truth, that we, the Democratic party, with all our respect for the people, are unwilling to trust anything to their discretion; whereas they, kind souls! are willing to consult the people as to whether they wish any amendments, and what they desire. Fortunately for us, assertion is not proof, and its repetition does not go to make it so; but before he proceeded to discuss the question Mr. S. said he would call the attention of the gentleman from Davidson to a matter which appears in the report of his Speech, and which he, Mr. S. trusted, for the gentleman's sake, was a mistake. He was a young man, and he, Mr. S., would gladly give him the opportunity of setting himself right. The expression alluded to was this:

"The Constitution, as it existed from 1776 to 1836, was framed by monarchists, and the people never have had an opportunity of fully amending it, and making it such as they desired. The people should have this privilege."

[Mr. Foster here explained.]

Mr. S. How far the explanation relieved the gentleman, it was for the House to decide. He thought the explanation not at all satisfactory.

The Constitution of the State was formed by a Congress of the freemen of the State, who met at Halifax in December, 1776; and so far from being an assembly of monarchists, it was composed of such men as Richard Caswell, its President, James Iredell, Abner Nash, Waightstall Avery, and other distinguished patriots and soldiers of the Revolution. The assertion, said Mr. S., to which he had referred, was that the Democratic party, who advocate this change from a freehold to a free suffrage, did not wish to consult the wishes of the people. This was contrary to the truth. What, he asked, were the facts? Both parties of the State had held their Conventions in this City, in May last, for the nomination of a candidate for Governor. In these Conventions both parties professed themselves as in favor of free suffrage—the Whigs saying steps ought to be taken for consulting the people as to this and other changes, and the Democrats considering the wishes of the people as already fully known as to this measure, and declaring that the change ought to be made. The Democratic candidate had before declared himself in favor of this change, and this declaration he again repeated in the most unequivocal terms—so much so, that he was charged with using it as a hobby. And notwithstanding all this, we are charged with introducing into this Hall a firebrand, and this change, thus proposed, is called a humbug, and other hard names.

Mr. S. said he again demanded to know the necessity of consulting the people in relation to a measure on which they had already spoken in such decided terms; and why gentlemen would be at the expense of calling a Convention to effect a change which could be so easily effected by a simple act of legislation. No member of the House was more disposed than he was to execute the will of the people, when there existed no doubt as to what that will was. He had ever held mutual confidence between the representative and constituent to form the brightest gem in the diadem of a representative government, and, for one, he had only to be informed as to that will, and he stood ready to obey.

Again, said Mr. S., it has been asserted by Western gentlemen that the people of the State have never had an opportunity of expressing their wishes as to the changes they desired in the organic law. This, he denied. He himself had been a member of a People's Convention, composed exclusively of members from the Western Counties, about the year 1822; and pray, what did the West then ask? The election of Governor by the people, the abolition of County representation, biennial sessions, and a less number of Senators and Commoners. And, asked, Mr. S., have not all these things been granted? It connot be denied but what they have. Where, then, was there any proof that the West demanded a Convention? He had heard of no demand of this sort, save only by a few on this floor.

And now, continued Mr. S., let us inquire what was the Constitutional compact entered into between the East and the West in the Convention of 1835, when the Constitution was amended. And he, Mr. S., ventured to say no people had ever acted with a greater degree of liberality than had the people of the East, in the surrender of the power which they then held. He was neither an Eastern nor a Western man. He had been born in the West, on the banks of the Dan, where now repose the bones of his ancestors; yet he claimed to be a North Carolinian, prepared to do justice to every section of the State. Before the year 1835 you had a County representation—one Senator and two Commoners for each County, without regard to either population or taxation. This was so manifestly unequal and unjust, that a change was then made. The East, having much the greater number of slaves, and paying, of course, the greater amount of poll-tax, agreed to compromise by giving up their County representation, provided the West would agree to adopt as the basis of representation the same rule as had been adopted by the Federal Government. This was accordingly agreed to, and hence the Federal basis. He, Mr. S. would ask his Western friends if it would be right or just for Wake County, who has upwards of ten thousand slaves, and who pays upwards of $5,000 of taxes into the Public Treasury, to give up one of her members in favor of a County who scarcely pays an amount of taxes sufficient to defray its County charges on the State? He, Mr. S., thought not; and this brings me, said Mr. S., to the immediate question before the House—the abolition of the freehold qualification for Senatorial voters. And what, he asked, was the basis of representation for the Senate as prescribed by the amended Constitution? It had been, as he had before stated, a County representation, when the freehold qualification might have been proper. It was then changed to that of taxation, and of taxation alone. The whole amount of taxes, as paid into the Public Treasury, was to be divided by 50, the number of Senators; and the average of five years was to be taken as the basis immediately preceding the year in which the Districts were to be laid off—say, for instance, the year 1852. What will this give to each Senatorial District? About the sum of $2,000. Now, Mr. S. demanded to know who paid this aggregate of $2,000? Was it the man who owned his fifty acres of poor land, or the common laborer, who in the hour of danger was called to fight the battles of his country? Again. How unequal and unjust was it that the man who paid his tax on his fifty acres of land, not worth more than fifty dollars, should have the right to vote for a Senator, whilst the inhabitant of this or any other town, who owned a lot worth $5,000, could not vote, *though he had to pay on that sum his share of the $2,000 which gave the right to a Senator?* Away, said Mr. S., with such gross injustice!

But, said Mr. S., this freehold qualification is in principle as anti-republican as it is unjust. To prove this, he should not refer to the expression of Dr. Franklin about the jackass, but to a still higher authority—Thomas Jefferson. He is speaking of his objections to the Constitution of Virginia; "lastly" he says "he objects to the restriction on the right of suffrage to freeholders, saying that one-half of our brethren who fight and pay taxes, are excluded like Helots from the right of representation, as if society were instituted for the soil, and not for the men inhabiting it, and that one-half of these could dispose of the rights and the will of the other half, without their consent." Here we have the whole thing in a nutshell, and that expressed in the most beautiful terms—that the soil was made for the man, and not man for the soil. If we are all for free suffrage, said Mr. S., why not at once adopt it? Every one speaks for it as a mere abstract right, and yet gentlemen over the way say it should not be granted; and one gentleman (from Burke) has had the frankness to admit his constituents are for it, and yet he will not vote for it, unless we give him a general Convention. For this we of the East cannot vote, unless we are to understand what it is that is proposed to be done. As to a change of the basis of representation, that should not be asked for or even expected at this time, when we of the South are contending for this slave representation which the Abolitionists would take from us to-morrow if they had the power. He, Mr. S., held in his hand a table, taking sixteen of the largest tax-paying Counties from the East, and a like number from the West—from which it appears the former pay $55,000—to which should be added Granville and Wake, $10,127—and the latter only $36,000. Can it be expected, then, that those who pay for the support of your government should surrender the power of protecting their interests? The true principle of a representative government is that of population and taxation—ours is based on this principle, and should not be changed. The progress of the age is in favor of the change now proposed. Virginia is the only State which adheres to the freehold, and there it will doubtless be given up in less than a month. In South Carolina, whilst the freehold entitles a man to vote, yet he may do so without even residence and taxation. Why should we be the last to cling to this freehold qualification? Because, say gentlemen, the people have not been consulted! Is not, he would ask, the representation on this floor as fair an idea of the popular will as would be that of a Convention? The same people are to elect; and Mr. S. thought he could represent the people of Wake just as faithfully in the House of Commons as in a Convention.

We heard much talk in this House and out of it, about political demagogues using the question of free suffrage to gain their political ends. These gentlemen seem to me, said Mr. S., to pay but a poor compliment to the understanding of the people in supposing them so easily imposed upon. They deceive themselves. Now, said Mr. S., will gentlemen tell us how it is that we who advocate this change by legislation are to be treated as demagogues, whilst the gentleman from Hertford is to be treated as a patriot and statesman, when *he* proposes to do the very same thing, and nothing else, by the call of a Convention? Let not the friends of the measure be frightened by such denunciations. They have in them much more of impertinence than of truth. Yes, said Mr. S., I call upon the friends of the measure to stand firm—be not deceived or misled. Those who are not for us are against us. This cry of a Convention is all a parliamentary trick—be not deceived by it. The people are with us, as will be shown when they come to pass on this measure at the polls, in voting for those who will stand pledged to ratify and confirm what we have done. Let us not be frightened by this cry against all changes. The Constitution itself is in no danger, and it never can be while the people are left free to guard it. He, too, reverenced the Constitution, and should stand ready to defend it whenever assailed. He admitted it had given us many blessings; and he trusted that in the future, as well as in the past, we should find under it every protection:

"Health in the breeze, and shelter in the storm."

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

More Gold—Death of Mayor Bigelow—The Cholera, &c.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6, P. M. The steamer Georgia arrived here this morning. She brings San Francisco mails to the 1st of December. She left Chagres, on the 24th of December, with 924 passengers, 410 of whom got off at Havana, to go to New Orleans in the steamer Pacific. She brings two hundred and twenty-three thousand dollars in gold dust, and two weeks later advices from California. She left the steamer Crescent City at Chagres, waiting for gold. The passengers remaining on the Isthmus were to leave in sailing vessels.

The steamer Oregon brought two millions of dollars' worth of gold dust on freight, besides one hundred thousand dollars worth in the hands of passengers.

The steamer Republic brought two hundred thousand dollars.

All was quiet at Panama. Several Californians had been imprisoned for rioting, and were left in prison. The Captain General is determined to make an example of them.

The dry season was setting in at Chagres, and the place was becoming more healthy.

The cholera was still raging at San Francisco. The Alta California says, we believe it prevails to a considerable extent. Mayor Bigelow, of Sacramento City, died of it.

Much complaint was made against Congress in not providing for the wants of the people, among some of which enumerated are a mint, a post-office, mail routes, land titles, &c.

The political complexion of the Legislature is still in doubt; both parties claim the ascendency. The election, however, which was to come off in Sacramento, might possibly change the majority in favor of the whigs.

The appointments of State officers have given general satisfaction.

The recent rains have gratly swollen the small rivers and opened navigation on many of them. They have also given miners in the dry diggings a better chance to work ore. Many new and rich veins have been discovered.

Commercial affairs were steady. Flour and other merchandise were abundant, and prices were rather in favor of buyers. All articles of produce were tending to decline.

THE PUBLIC TREASURER. No one more highly esteems the late Public Treasurer, Maj. Hinton, than the Editor of this paper; this is both from personal considerations, and the high claims he has on the approbation of all, for his unimpeachable integrity as a public officer. We cannot join in the complaints made by some presses because he is not re-elected. Had his party any right to expect it? We are sure that gentleman does not cherish any desire to have his case the subject of political controversy; for he has no claims upon the dominant party in the Legislature, and we presume that he is not anxious to lay himself under any obligations to them.

Mr. Courts is a man of intelligence and integrity, and we doubt not will make as good a Treasurer as any that could be selected from either party. But he will certainly not be elected by our political friends when they get into power in 1852, however well he may deport himself, unless he "repents and makes satisfaction" for his political sins.

The cry of "proscription for opinion's sake" is too much hackneyed to be of any political avail. The people know very well that it is the practice of both parties to appoint their friends and refuse to vote for their political enemies. To do the latter is not proscription in an open election. An officer is elected for a certain term, and neither in equity nor in accordance with the principles of our government, which sustains rotation in office, is he entitled to re-election, even by his own party—much less by those with whom he differs in regard to political subjects. The election of Mr. Courts is no proscription of Maj. Hinton, because he was not *removed*, but simply not *voted for*.

We think the cases of office-holders and office seekers make up to much of the matter of political controversy. It is the interest of such characters to excite the people on the subject, because they want office, and must use the people for that purpose. But the public interest and the general welfare are forgotten in this melee of interest and corruption, and we get at once into the habit of quarrelling about *men* instead of disputing about *measures*. It is the conduct of office-seekers that is injuring the cause of Southern Rights. We have, indeed, an immense majority at the South who, though strictly Union men, are, nevertheless, determined to sustain Southern Rights at all hazards. But there is danger that this great and sacred cause will be overwhelmed by the tricks and devices of selfish politicians, who go only for "spoils."

Wilmington Commercial.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Both Houses have been engaged, for the most part, since Monday last, in discussing the Reports and Resolutions on Slavery. It will be seen, by our Senate proceedings of Wednesday, that that body have passed through a second reading Resolutions on this question, embracing the Resolutions of Mr. Speaker Edwards, one of the Resolutions of the majority of the Committee of Eighteen, and one of the Resolutions of the minority of that Committee.

In the Senate, on Tuesday, Mr. Woodfin concluded his remarks against secession and in favor of the theory of a strong Federal Government; and he was followed by Mr. Caldwell, of Mecklenburg, in a masterly effort in favor of the Resolutions of the Minority and the right of secession. We will not anticipate Maj. Caldwell by stating his positions, as we hope he will prepare his Speech for the press. It is sufficient at present to say, that he planted himself on the platform of '98 and '99, by the side of Jefferson, Madison, and Macon; and that he sustained himself in a manner which added to his already high reputation as a public man. Mecklenburg has just cause to be proud of her able and fearless Senator.

On Wednesday, in the Senate, Mr. Bynum spoke at some length on the same question, and against the right of secession; and he was followed by Mr. Washington, on the same side. Mr. Pender spoke briefly in favor of the right of secession; and in the evening, just before the vote was taken, brief Speeches were delivered by Messrs. Cameron and Bower. Mr. Cameron took ground against secession; and Mr. Bower, though in favor of the doctrine, thought it inexpedient at this time so to declare by the Legislature.

The first Resolution reported by the Minority of the Committee of Eighteen, and which was adopted by the Senate on its second reading, is regarded, by itself, as affirming the right of secession. It speaks of the Constitution of the United States as a "*compact*"—and if this be so, even according to Mr. Gilmer, the right to secede inevitably follows.

In the Senate, on Thursday evening, the Resolutions on Slavery referred to above, were taken up on their third reading. Amendment after amendment was then offered by gentlemen belonging to the minority of the Senate; but they were promptly voted down, and at a late hour the Senate adjourned, Mr. Gilmer's Resolutions being before the Senate as a substitute for those already adopted. A running debate took place, during the evening, in which Messrs. Hoke, Caldwell of M., Lillington, Bower, Clark, Haughton, Cameron, Bynum, Shepard, and others participated. Mr. Lillington spoke at some length in favor of an amendment which he offered; and Mr. Clark defined his position briefly on the question but to the point.

The impression prevails that a portion of the minority of the Senate are disposed to embarrass the Resolutions and defeat them, if possible; but we hope to-day (Friday) will show that this impression is erroneous. The people of the State are looking with deep anxiety for the result of these discussions of this vital question; and they will not fail to hold to a strict accountability those who may be instrumental in stifling their voice, or in preventing the State from speaking out in fearless and determined tones.

In the Commons, on Tuesday, Mr. Barnes of Northampton, spoke upon the Slavery question; and he was followed by Mr. Rayner upon the question generally, and particularly in support of his Resolutions, offered some weeks since. Mr. Rayner continued his remarks, and concluded at a late hour on Wednesday evening.

On Thursday, in the Commons, Mr. Erwin spoke first. His remarks were of the most decided Southern stamp. He said *the fanatics of the North had been encouraged by the concessions made in Washington City on questions of Constitutional right, by Southern men.* He was followed by Mr. Thornton, who was listened to with profound attention, and whose remarks were warmly applauded by the members and audience in attendance. We hope soon to have the pleasure of laying his remarks before our readers.

In the evening of Thursday, in the Commons, Mr. Hill, of New Hanover, delivered a Speech on the same question, which we have heard spoken of in the highest terms. He was listened to with marked attention. He was followed by Mr. Steele, on the same side, affirming the right of secession, and declaring that, although a Whig in principle, he regarded this question as infinitely above party. He took occasion, in the course of his remarks, to allude to a certain letter said to have been written to some one in this City by the Hon. Nathaniel Boyden, in relation to the right of secession; and he denounced him for the sentiments embodied in that letter, in the severest terms. Gen. Saunders followed Mr. Steele in some remarks, in reply principally to Mr. Rayner.

Mr. Hill, of Caswell, has the floor on the same question for Friday morning, and Mr. Person, of Moore, for the evening of the same day.

We refer our readers to the proceedings of Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, in another portion of this paper.

TAX ON NORTHERN GOODS.

A friend, writing us from Warren County, brings this subject to our attention, and asks us to take it in hand and press it upon the General Assembly. He says:

"By reference to the opinion of Chief Justice Ruffin delivered in the case of Wynne *vs.* Wright—Dev. and Bat. 1st. vol. p. 19—you will see this question fully and ably argued and decided in behalf of this power. The learned Judge, in delivering his opinion, refers to two cases decided in the Supreme Court of the United States—Chief Justice Marshall delivering the opinion of the Court—in support of his decision. These adjudications settle the question of power, unless our enemies have determined to nullify every thing that conflicts with their vile notions. * * * In my private discussions upon this question, I have uniformly maintained the doctrine that the State has this power, and that it ought to be exercised *immediately*, as possibly it might be the means of bringing our enemies to their senses—as their patriotism seems to measured by the "almighty dollar."

We would remind our Warren friend that this question has already been considered by the Committee on Slavery, raised by the two Houses, and that a recommendation to tax the products of non-slaveholding States was made by the majority of the Committee. The subject has been and is exciting attention and discussion here, but what the result will be we are unable to say. The *power* to tax these products is no doubt clear; the question is now one of expediency alone. We repeat, we cannot predict what the General Assembly will do in this respect; nor can we foretell, with any degree of accuracy, what declarations that body will deem it proper to make on the Slavery question generally.

William P. Watt, Esq. Senator from the County of Rockingham, elected to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Daniel W. Coure, Esq. appeared in the Senate on Thursday morning last, and took his seat.

THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

Without the Constitution, or with the Constitution disregarded and palpably violated, the Union of the States would be an evil of much greater magnitude than any which we might anticipate from dissolution—for one violation of that instrument, if acquiesced in, would speedily lead to others, ending only in the complete overthrow of State sovereignty, and the establishment of a central, consolidated despotism. The creature would thus, through usurped power, become greater than those who gave it being; and instead of a representative government and the voice of the people, Constitutionally uttered, we should have the edicts of the dispensers of Federal patronage and the iron sway of a sectional majority. Human liberty, and the elevation of the masses through all time to come, depend upon the preservation of the Federal Constitution in its purity and original spirit; and that Constitution can *only* be preserved by a strict construction of the powers enumerated in it, and by a constant and jealous regard for the rights of the States.

It is the duty of North Carolina to speak out *now* on this question of Slavery, in the plainest language she can use. While she acquisces in the action of the last Congress on this question, she does so with a deep sense of the wrongs which that action has inflicted upon her as a slaveholding State; and she owes it to herself to declare, with her Southern sisters, that she will regard the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law, or its essential modification by Congress, as conclusive evidence that a further continuance of the Union is not to be expected, or even hoped for. Such a course on the part of Congress *would, of itself, dissolve the Confederation*; and the responsibility of disunion and for every evil which might flow from it, would be justly chargeable, and chargeable alone, on the people of the free States.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

The people of this City will vote on Monday week next, for Intendant, for seven Commissioners, and for Constables.

We hear of no opposition to our present efficient and deservedly popular Intendant, William D. Haywood, Esq. We understand he is willing to serve his fellow citizens another year, if they desire it, and should say so at the polls. Let's "put him through."

We hope and believe there will be less excitement and feeling at this election than were exhibited at the last.

HALIFAX REPUBLICAN.

We publish to-day, with much pleasure, the Address of the Editor of the Halifax Republican to his readers at the commencement of his twenty-second volume. It will be seen that the Editor repudiates Federalism, out and out, and takes his position boldly on the Democratic platform.

The Republican says; "Federalism is down every where and more particularly in Halifax County. It is odious. Two years hence, we intend to sweep it fore and aft." We congratulate Mr. Webb upon his independence, as exhibited in his course for some time past. Our cause is constantly gaining. Push on the column!

Several mistakes occurred in the printing of Mr. Avery's Speech, in our Semi-Weekly on the 4th instant, which were, however, corrected in our Weekly of the 8th. One of the mistakes was an important one, to this effect, and is corrected here, because some of our readers may not have seen the Speech as corrected in our Weekly. In the fourth paragraph, and in the sentence beginning "Now every person," &c. and ending with "years"—instead of "and from present indications, a bill of that kind will not command such a vote in our Legislature within the next *two* years," read "the next *twenty* years."

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE. The Legislature of this State organized on the 7th instant. Henry J. Raymond, Editor of the New York Courier and Enquirer, was elected Speaker of the House.

Governor Hunt, in his message, considers that the fugitive slave law should be strictly carried out in good faith, and maintained by the people as long as it remains a law. He thinks, however, that the people should be left free to examine its provisions fully and decide upon its practical operations.

We have received the first number of the "Southern Democat," published and edited in Graham, Alamance County, by J. W. Lancaster, Esq. The *Hillsborough* Democrat has been discontinued, and the *Southern* Democrat, at Graham, takes its place.

We welcome Mr. Lancaster into the ranks, and hope he may find his new vocation alike agreeable and profitable. He is a fine writer, and well versed in the political events of the day. His readers may look with confidence for a useful and interesting paper.

We record, with deep regret, the death of Henry I. Toole, Esq., the Editor of the Wilmington Aurora. He expired in Wilmington, on the 28th instant, in the 41st year of his age. Mr. Toole was a man of uncommon endowments. He was well known as a chaste and eloquent writer—as a man of nerve and frankness and of striking independence of character. His remains were carried to Edgecombe—his native County—for interment.

The Marshal of Mississippi, Mr. Davis, has the writ for Gov. Quitman, and will serve it. He is prepared with an adequate force, in case of resistance. It was Gov. Quitman's intention, as declared by him some weeks ago, to resist by force, but it is not believed he will do it. *Cor. Ball. Sun.*

The Governor of a sovereign Southern State is to be arrested for a *supposed* crime, while a Southern man cannot take the first step towards reclaiming his escaped slave in the State of Vermont! Is that justice? Is that the "compact" our fathers made?

NEW HAMPSHIRE AND THE COMPROMISE. Resolutions in favor of sustaining the compromise measures adopted by Congress, offered in the New Hampshire State Convention, have been adopted—only eighteen votes in the negative.

GEN. SAUNDERS' SPEECH. Read the Speech of Gen. Saunders, in our paper to-day, on the question of Constitutional Reform. He occupies the true ground, and defends it most triumphantly.

We regret to state that Mr. Dickinson, of Pitt, has been confined to his room for several days past by indisposition. This will account for the absence of his name in the yeas and nays.

We shall publish Mr. Shepard's late Speech in the Senate in our next. We regard this as an abler effort than his first Speech. He does not leave his adversaries a single inch of ground to stand upon.

We invite attention to the Card of Messrs. J. W. & C. C. Pugh, in our advertising columns. We learn that good family flour may be obtained of them at $7 per barrel.

The Legislature of Missouri assembled on the 3rd instant. Most of the officers elected in organizing, are anti-Benton men.

We learn that during the past year there have been 39 deaths in this City—15 white and 21 colored.

THE CHEROKEE INDIANS.

A memorial has been forwarded to the Legislature signed by white citizens of Macon and Haywood counties, in favor of the removal of the small remnant of Cherokee Indians who reside in this State. And a memorial signed by those Indians has also been sent on to the Legislature, from which the following extract is taken. The memorialists, after setting forth that a petition has been forwarded for their removal, proceed to state:

"The North Carolina Cherokees applied to President Jefferson for permission to remain East to engage in the pursuits of agriculture and civilized life. President Jefferson promised that this should be done in the year 1808. In 1817, a treaty was made with Gen. Jackson and the Cherokees. The 8th article provided "that such heads of families as were opposed to removal west, were to be allowed to register their names with the agent, and they and their families were to become citizens of the United States. In the treaty made two years afterwards, (1819,) the 2nd article provides for a continuation of the provisions of the 18th article of the treaty of 1817. Under this treaty a large portion of the North Carolina Cherokees became citizens of the United States. The treaty of 1835, article 12th, provided for such as were opposed to removal west to become citizens of the State of North Carolina. * * *

Your memorialists further allege that they have become possessed of a large scope of Mountain country; that they annually pay the taxes for the same and feel themselves in every respect bound by and subject to the laws of the State, and willing at any time to abide their issue when enforced; that the white citizens and themselves have always been friendly. * * * It is true the undersigned pay no poll tax, and do no public duty, save working and making roads. We do not wish to vote or interfere with the elections of the whites, in any manner—we are ignorant of the principles of the candidates.

Your memorialists beg leave to state that should their adopted State and country demand their services, they will not be the ones to shrink from public duty. Their ready rifle shall be the first to respond to their country's call.

Your memorialists further represent that this country was the home of their forefathers; that they do not wish to remove west, nor was it ever their intention. That they are satisfied with the country, and wish to lay their bones by the side of those of their tribe who have gone before them."

We give the above as a matter of interest to the people, connected with this once powerful Tribe. Through the efforts and the aid of the white man, the small remnant now remaining have greatly improved in their physical and mental condition; and they are entitled to the sympathy and the protection of those who now possess and enjoy this broad and fertile country, once their own.

CONGRESSIONAL. In the Senate, yesterday, Hon. R. Barnwell Rhett, elected senator from the State of South Carolina, appeared, was qualified, and took his seat. Many petitions were presented. Mr. Borland, from the Committee on Printing, reported a resolution to revive a prior resolution directing the President's message and documents accompanying it to be stitched and bound in two volumes; and it was agreed to. On motion by Mr. Smith, the French spoliation was made a special order for Thursday week. The resolution heretofore offered by Mr. Bradbury respecting removals from office, was taken up, and Mr. Mangum spoke at length, vindicating the removal of General Lane as governor of Oregon by General Taylor. Mr. Ewing took the floor, and the Senate adjourned.

In the House, Mr. Holmes asked consent to offer a resolution directing the Committee on Military Affairs to report a bill conferring the rank of lieutenant general upon Major General Winfield Scott for his gallant services in the late war with Mexico. Objection was made, and the rules were not suspended. Mr. Robinson, from the select committee appointed to inquire what legislation, if any, is necessary to carry into effect the land bounty act, and expedite the issue of warrants, reported a bill to insure the prompt execution of the act. The report was read, and Mr. Robinson explained the object of the bill; and it was made the special order for Thursday week. Mr. Julian asked leave to present a petition from the Society of Friends in Indiana, for the repeal of the fugitive-slave act, and with a view to move its reference to a committee, with instructions to report a bill accordingly. Leave to offer the petition was refused—yeas 58, nays 119. Mr. Strong moved that the bill establishing a board of claims be made the special order for the 22d of January, and it was agreed to. Mr. Bayly reported a bill to provide for deficiencies in the appropriations for the present fiscal year. The House then adjourned.

Union of Tuesday last.

CONGRESSIONAL. In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Yulee introduced a bill for granting lands, in alternate sections, to the State of Florida, in aid of the construction of a railroad from the Atlantic to the Gulf of Mexico; read twice, and referred. The Senate resumed the consideration of Mr. Bradbury's resolution concerning removals from office. Mr. Ewing spoke in defence of General Taylor's course in regard to certain removals. Mr. Cass and Mr. Bradbury made some remarks. The Senate adjourned.

In the House, Mr. Bell, representative elect from the sixth congressional district of Ohio, appeared, was qualified, and took his seat. Mr. Julian moved to correct the journal of yesterday's proceedings, by adding to his motion to suspend the rules for the presentation of the petition of the Friends' Yearly Meeting for the repeal of the fugitive act, his statement of the object of the motion. He could present the petition under the rule any day, but he had stated that his purpose was to accompany the reference of the petition with instructions for the report of a bill in conformity with its prayer.

Mr. McLane interposed a point of order, and the Speaker decided it was for the House to determine whether the journal should be amended. Finally, after some discussion, the motion to correct the journal was laid on the table. This was the day assigned for the consideration of the New Hampshire contested election case, and the report of the committee was taken up. The majority of the committee reported in favor of Mr. Morrison the sitting member. Mr. Strong spoke in support of the right of the sitting member, and Mr. Thompson of Kentucky and Mr. Tuck in favor of the right of the contestant. Mr. Woodward spoke on the same side. The House adjourned without taking any question.

Union of Wednesday last.

COLUMBUS GA., January 5.

POST OFFICE ROBBERY. H. B. Kimbrough was arrested at Macon, Ga., on the 3rd instant, through the instrumentality and energy of Mr. Thomas J. Shallcrost, special agent of the Post Office Department. The accused is charged with robbing the mail of a package containing six thousand dollars, which had been mailed at Cheraw, S. C., on the 29th of November, 1850. Five thousand three hundred and twenty dollars of the money has fortunately been recovered by Mr. Shallcrost, who deserves much credit for his exertions in ferreting out the theft, and securing the arrest of the party charged with the robbery.

The Ohio Constitutional Convention has before it a proposition giving the Legislature power to repeal charters of incorporated Companies.

MARRIED,

In this City, on Wednesday night last, at the Methodist Church, by the Rev. B. T. Blake, Mr. Joseph Hardy to Miss Emeline Murray.

In Guilford county on the 5th instant, by Wm. Coble, Esq., Mr. Levi Brown to Miss Nelly Shoe, all of that County.

In Perquimans county, N. C. on the 12th ult, by the Rev. Wm. Snowden, at her residence, Dr. Robert C. Jenkins, formerly of Virginia and Mrs. Grizzell P. Jacocks, widow of the late Gen. J. H. Jacocks, all of the above county.

In Alamance county, on Tuesday the 24th of December, by Elder J. R. Holt, Mr. William G. Albright, to Miss Barbara Ann Trolinger, youngest daughter of John Trolinger, Esq.

Also, on the 25th day of December, 1850, Dr. Giles A. Allison to Miss Eliza Ann Hughes.

Also, on Thursday evening the 26th of December, by C. M. Lea, Esq., Mr. Eli S. Graham to Miss Martha King.

At Trolinger and Montgomery's Factory in Alamance county, on the 31st December, by Benj. Trolinger, Esq. Mr. John Willis to Miss Elizabeth Patton.

Hurrah for Alamance!

PROSPECTUS OF THE

Eastern Carolina Republican.

A Weekly Newspaper to be published at Goldsborough,

W. B. Gulick, Editor and Proprietor.

THE undersigned, Editor and Proprietor of the Eastern Carolina Republican, heretofore published at Newbern, would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he intends to remove that paper about the first day of February next to Goldsborough, where it will continue to be issued as a weekly Democratic Newspaper.

The publisher is induced to make this removal by the superior facilities afforded at Goldsborough for the collection and distribution of news. For these purposes, it is the most advantageous point in North Carolina, and the publisher feels assured that he can furnish his readers, to the West as well as to the East of that point, with as late intelligence as can reach them through any other medium.

A change in the location of the Eastern Carolina Republican will be attended by no change in the principles which it has heretofore advocated. Entertaining a firm conviction that the principles of the Southern Democratic party of the United States embrace the true interpretation of the Federal Constitution, the undersigned will use all the zeal and whatever of ability he may possess, to enforce and maintain those principles.

Upon questions of State policy, the undersigned will sustain whatever measures he believes will contribute to the interest, the honor, and the glory of the State.

In addition to the political matter of the Republican, a portion of its columns will be devoted to News, Agriculture, Manufactures, and particularly to the Markets in the sea-port towns of this State, and in the Northern and Southern cities. His location will afford him unequalled facilities for getting the latest and most correct information.

The Eastern Carolina Republican will be printed in the best style of the art, on fine white paper and with good type. At an early day he proposes to increase it in size, when it will be one of the largest papers in the State. By giving his individual attention to its management, the Editor hopes to make it also one of the most readable and interesting. Having made editing his profession, his readers may be assured that no pains or labor will be spared to deserve their patronage.

TERMS.—The Eastern Carolina Republican will be published every Tuesday morning at $2 per year if paid strictly in advance; $2,50 if paid during the year; or $3 if payment is delayed until its expiration.

W. B. GULICK.

Raleigh, January 8, 1851. 20—

To the Public.

THE twenty-second volume of the ROANOKE REPUBLICAN commenced with the New Year, and the subscriber deems the occasion a fit one to define his position" and to ask the aid of such citizens of Halifax and the adjoining Counties as can conscientiously support him.

For reasons which have been fully set forth in its columns, the Republican will no longer sustain the policy of the Whig party. Whatever of influence or ability it may possess, will be devoted to the advocacy of Democratic measures. The rights, and all the rights of the South will meet with an unwavering support in its columns, and every honorable means will be used to defeat the schemes of that party, the tendency of which generally has been to subvert the Constitution and consequently to render the Southern States but hewers of wood and drawers of water to the other members of the Confederacy.

This County has been, for a long time, under the rule of Whig politicians; but the prestige of victory is now somewhat broken, and when it is known that a goodly array of numbers and much acknowledged talent are on our side, there is every prospect of restoring old Halifax to her former proud position in the ranks of the Democratic party. To effect such a result will be one of the leading objects of the Republican.

The terms of the paper will be the same as heretofore—viz: $2 50 per annum, if paid in advance, or $3,00 if not paid within the first three months.

Those who wish to subscribe can do so by sending their names to the address of the Editor, Halifax, N C.

C. N. WEBB.

Halifax, N. C. 20—

Baltimore Piano Manufactory.

Important Improvement.

ELASTIC UNIVERSAL TOUCH.

WISE & BROTHER, Manufacturers of Boudoir, Square and Grand Pianos, request those wanting a first rate Instrument—one that Ladie's can perform on with the greatest possible advantage, that is chaste of style, of superlative touch and tone, that will stand in correct tune, and last a life time, to call and see for themselves a sample Instrument at the Agent's office—Dr. W. R. Scott's.

These Instruments are more in general use in the City among the first critics of arts and science, and to whom we have the honor of referring. See the manufacturer's circulars, which may be obtained of the Agent. All Instruments warranted five years.

J. J. WISE & BRO.

Dr. W. R. SCOTT, Agent.

Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1850. 20—6m.

NEW BOOKS.

ALTON Locke—Tailor and Poet, an Autobiography. Williams Miscellanies. Foot Prints of the Creator. Shoulder Knot—by Rev. B. F. Teft. Harper's Magazine for January. Hoffman on the Law of the Church. This day received and for sale by

POMEROY & O'NEAL.

January 11, 1851. 20—

J. W. & C C PUGH,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

And Forwarding Agents,

GASTON, N C.

Keep constantly on hand, and for sale,

LIME, SALT, TAR, BACON, FLOUR, &c.

Gaston, Jan. 10, 1850. 20—

Raleigh District, No 1.

Constable's Election.

HINTON FRANKLIN begs leave to inform the citizens of this District that he is a candidate for re-election; and returns his thanks to his friends for their former confidence and support.

Raleigh, January 11, 1851. 20—2t.

Wanted, a Female Teacher

At Franklinton.

A Single Lady, well qualified to take charge of a Female Academy, can get a healthy and pleasant situation if application be made immediately. Address

JOSEPH KEARNEY.

Fran klinton, N. C., Jan. 8., 1851. 19—2t.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

WE are requested to announce THOMAS M OLIVER as a Candidate for Commissioner (in the Eastern Ward,) at the ensuing Municipal Election, which takes place on the 3rd Monday in January, 1851.

Lamps Lamps.

I HAVE just received a large Stock of Lamps, for Burning Fluid and Phosgene Gas. Some of which were bought at auction and will be sold very low. Call soon if you want bargains at

PESCUD'S Drug Store.

November 27. 9—

Phosgene Gas and Burning Fluid

A SUPPLY this day received, and for sale at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

Raleigh, January 1st, 1851. 17—

To Carriage Makers.

TWO good Wood Workmen wanted. Good wages and steady employment given for twelve months.

A. A. McKETHAN.

Fayetteville, Dec. 26, 1850. 848—3t.

Notice.

THE Subscriber lives near the Academy, and is well prepared to take eight or ten Male boarders. TERMS $8 per month. GUILFORD LEWIS.

Louisburg, N. C., January 1, 1851. 17—

Macaroni.

ANOTHER supply just received and for sale by

R. TUCKER & SON.

January 11. 20—

Just Received

LADIES Black Winter Gaiters, a superior article.

J. BROWN.

No. 9, Fayetteville St.

Raleigh, Oct. 30. 839—

LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining in the Post Office at Raleigh, for the Quarter ending December 31, 1850.

A.
Arrington, Thos. M. 2
Anderson, Philander 2
Allen, Melia
Allen, S. J.
Allen, Charles
Abbott, John
Alston, James T.
Alston, Mrs. E.
Alford, James H.
Alexander, Maj. W. H.
B.
Boyd, Stephen D. 3
Beasly, Mrs. Prescilla 2
Bell, Mrs. Labanan
Bond, James H. 2
Battle, Turner
Bashford, Mrs. Candis
Bason, Dr. Wm. S.
Boerson, Augustus
Brown, Neal
Bullving, Isaac
Barns, Miss Lucy
Ballard, John W.
Branton, Nathaniel
Blalock, Miss Elifare
Boughcom, Leroy
Busbee, Miss Polly
Butler, Mrs. Elizabeth
Bun, Buck
Boyden, Hon. N.
Buts, Wm. H.
Bonner, James C. N.
Boddie, Sidney
Bobbit, Thomas V.
Bridgers, Miss Ann E.
Bunch, Henderson
C.
Collins, J. J. M.
Collins, Loak T.
Collins, Miss Elizabeth J.
Cooper, Philip
Cooper, T. P.
Cooper, J. C.
Carter, Thomas
Carter, John K.
Crawford, J. H.
Cobb, Thomas
Calliss, Miss Martha D.
Cunningham, Richard M.
Cook, C. W. D.
Chavers, John
Crenshaw, Fred.
Cross, Miss Marthia J.
Cordell, Miss Charlotte
Conann, Dr. Wm. H.
Childs, Dr. E.
D.
Davis, A. J.
Davis, C. B.
Dunn, James B.
DeRosset, Jr., A. J.
Dettmar, John
Dunston, Sylvester
Dabney, R. C.
E.
Ellington, Adelia C.
F.
Fitzgerald, O. P.
Freeman, John B.
Fleming, L. J.
Fowler, Jones
Farr, Edward
Fagg, John A.
Fowler, Wm. B.
G.
Goodwin, Mrs. Tena
Gully, Francis M.
Graham, John L.
Gardner, Joseph H.
Graham, J.
H.
Henry, Col. Robert M.
Hart, Miss Sarah M. 2
Hale, Miss Helen D. 2
Hamilton, Mrs. Esther
Hinton, Miss A. W.
Holloway, Bryan
Horton, Joseph
Hancock, Miss Anna D. 2
Holden, N. R.
Hunter, James T.
Harp, Mrs. Lucy H.
Hurdle, Jacob
Hill, Henry
Holt, Osburn
Harrison, John
Harris, James N.
Hutchinson, Wm. H.
Heritage, F.
Hill, Miss H. J.
Hicks, Miss B. W.
Hester, John H.
Howell, James
Harris, Washington
Hester, G.
Hunter, Esther
Hill, Miss Anna E.
I.
Isbel, J.
J.
Jones, Miss Penelope S.
Jones, Miss Mary A.
Jenkins, Thomas
Jones, S. B.
Jones, Charlotte
Jones, Minton
Jones, Miss Virginia
Jones, George
Johnson, Capt. J. R.
Jones, Capt. Wm.
Jenkins, Miss Francis
Johnson, John
K.
Kuhn, Anthony
King, Morgan
Kendall, Dr. J. J.
King, Blount
King, John
Kidder, E.
L.
Little, John
Little, George W.
Lumber, James
Levy, Henry M.
Lawabor, B. F.
Lovell, W. R. 2
Long, Franklin B.
Lindley, J. & T.
Lambert, W. H. & T.
Lynn, Jamas
Lee, Zachary J.
M.
Mullins, James O.
Medlin, Samuel
Miller, Robert
McDuffee, Lucy
Mitchel, Masey
Moonyham, John
Meredith, Mrs. George
Moss, Solfomon
Moore, A.
McLane, Natel
Merrill, Jonathan
McManemy, Edward
Mayo, Henry
Monterio, E. H.
Maffitt, James H. 2
Manor, Abel
McNair, Murphy
Mustain, George C.
Munsey, David 2
McCullers, Miss Mary
Miller, Miss Lucy
Mason, Dr. Wm. M.
Martin, Wm.
McRae, John C.
McLean, Robert A.
N.
Norwood, Miss E.
O.
Owen, James L.
Outlaw, Mrs. Hager
Outlaw, Dr.
Oliver, Miss Catherine
P.
Pullen, Miss B.
Parish, Charity
Penny, Jessy
Patton, James W.
Parish, W. B.
Poindexter, Gen. John F
Pender, J. H.
Perry, Margaret J.
Patterson, John
Patterson, Wm. D.
Patterson, Nathan S.
Parker, H. O.
Porter, Mrs. E. A.
Polard, Robert S.
Passmore, Bennet
Patterson, Mrs. Lydia
Poole, Thomas W.
Paine, Robert F.
Price, John
Puesbury, Mr.
Poole, Wm.
Q.
Questa, James
R.
Raiford, Mrs. Henrietta 3
Rafail, Margaret
Ragsdale, Lucy Bryan
Rigsbee, James E.
Rains, A. D.
Rigsby, Joseph
Robinson, John W.
Rogers, Isaac
Rogers, Miss Rebecca
Robertson, James P.
Roberts Wm.
Rogers, Joseph M.
Rogers, Wm.
Rowland, Samuel.
Rhodes, Wm.
S.
Savage R. C H.
Smith Larkin
Sorrell, Mrs. Sarah
Smith, Margus
Stokes, S.
Sauls, James
Spivy, Miss Patsey
Smith, James A.
Stribling, Dr. T. T.
Stribling, Dr. Frank
Smith, E.
Stewart, Miss Nancy
Sleighior, R. H. W.
Steonson, Mrs. Sarah
Smith, L. J.
Stewart, J. K.
Smith, Poson
Scott, Miss Grizzelder A.
Simmons, Albert B.
Sanders, Isaac B.
Scott, Robert C.
Syms, J. B.
Saunders, Reuben
T.
Taylor, Matthew P.
Turner, Philip A.
Terrell, Solomon
Terrill, Wm. H.
Turner, J. T. B.
U.
Underwood, W. H.
Utley, Miss Elizabeth H.
Utley, Miss Martha Ann
V.
Volentine, James
Vaine, A. A.
Vaughen, Moses
W.
Waire, Tommie
Wright, Thomas
Whitaker, Mrs. Sisenca
Williams, Hilliard
Waters, Mrs. Mary Jane
Wilder, Reuben
Waddell, M. T.
Whitaker, Wm.
Watkins, Riley 2
Williams, John D.
Wright, Miss Delia
Watson, Nathan
Williams, Miss M. W.
Wheeler, Joseph
Whitaker, John H.
Watts, J. O.
Waddle, Maurice Q.
Warren, R.
Williams, Nicholas L. 3
Whitley, Thadeus
Whitacre, W. S.
Walton, Samuel S.
Whitaker, L. F.
Winters, Joseph H.
Williams, Mrs. Mary G.
Walton, James C.
Wiggins, John W.
Y.
Young, Dr. John A. 2
Young, Samuel B.

Persons calling for any of the above Letters, will please say they are advertised.

WILLIAM WHITE, P. M.
Raleigh, Jan. 8, 1851. 19—3t.

Classical and Mathematical School,
HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

THE exercises of the Caldwell Institute having been discontinued, the subscribers will open a School on the 14th January 1851, in the building lately used by that Institution, under their own control and direction.

The course of instruction will be such as to prepare young men *thoroughly* for the Sophomore Class in College, or, when a College course is not intended, for the business transactions of life.

The strictest attention will be given to the moral deportment of the students; and it long experience in the education of youth be a ground of confidence to those who may patronize the School, we promise to use that experience to promote the best interests of those who may be committed to our charge.

TERMS.—In the Classical and Mathematical departments, $20, and in English $15 a session, in advance.

ALEXANDER WILSON,
RALPH H. GRAVES.
Hillsborough, December 19th, 1850. 16—4t

Invitation to the Beau Monde.

Drop in and examine

Warburton's Unique Parisian Holiday HAT,

Which will be introduced on Wednesday, the first day of January, 1851.

It is the most graceful and truly superb Hat ever presented.

R. TUCKER & SON,
No. 6 & 9, Fayetteville Street.
Raleigh, Jan. 1, 1850. 17—

A CARRIAGE FOR SALE

A SMALL handsome New York Carriage, original cost $265. Terms as the purchaser may wish.

R. M. SAUNDERS.
Raleigh, January 1st. 17—

MUSIC STORE!

HAVING returned from the Northern cities, after making the most careful and choice selection in his line, the subscriber is now prepared to offer to the public a splendid assortment of Musical Merchandize, embracing

MUSIC,

a large and general assortment of the most popular and fashionable. New Music constantly received from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and any piece not found in his catalogue can be procured in a week.

PIANOS

from the best manufactories of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore; and superior in workmanship and tone to any ever before offered in this or adjacent States for the same prices.

Seraphines and Accordians, Violins, Violoncellos and Guitars.

A large and elegant assortment of the best *Italian Strings*. Persons wishing to purchase, either by the single string or bundle, will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing elsewhere.

Schools and Seminaries supplied with Music, Instruction Books, Strings, Music paper, &c., on the most reasonable terms. Also,

Brass Band Instruments,

Blank Books for Bands, and Band Instruction Books; in short, every thing in the Music Department commonly sought for and desired.

Call one door North of the City Hall, Fayetteville Street.

K. W. PETERSILIA.
Raleigh, December 25. 16—

Practice what you Preach.

From Liverpool to Wilmington N. C.

DIRECT IMPORTATIONS.

I have just received a large stock of *CHINA, GLASS & QUEEN'S WARE,* direct from the Liverpool manufactories, which I am prepared to sell on very reasonable terms, at wholesale or retail.

To all who are disposed to encourage direct importations, I would say that a fair share of patronage is all I ask to enable me to compete with any other importer in the United States. I offer a fair chance to all who are disposed to build up Southern Independence.

In addition to the Crockery Business, I will continue to keep a large and well selected stock of

Farming Implements,

to which I particularly invite the attention of my farming friends. I am continually in receipt of the latest improvements in these articles, and will take great pleasure in showing them to all who are desirous of examining them.

ALEX. McRAE, Jr.
Wilmington, Nov. 13, 1850. 5—6m.

JOHN KANE'S
RESTAURANT!
Fayetteville Street.

A few doors North of The Yarbrough House,

And Nearly Opposite Lawrence's Hotel,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Is Open for the Season!

Every thing furnished in such Establishments will be served up in the best style, and at the shortest notice.

Fresh Oysters of a Superior Kind,
RECEIVED DAILY.

☞ Call at Kane's on Fayetteville Street, a few doors to the North of Yarbrough's House, and nearly opposite Lawrence's Hotel.

P. S. There is a BILLIARD SALOON in the Establishment. JOHN KANE.
Raleigh, Nov. 16, 1850. 5—tf.

KEEP THE BALL IN MOTION!

BASS & BROWER,
WILMINGTON STREET, IN REAR OF THE CITY HALL,
RALEIGH, N. C.

WE most respetfully inform our friends and the Citizens of Raleigh, and the County of Wake, county have fitted up a splendid

Ten Pin Alley;

where young and old can enjoy the healthful exercise of taking a hand at the game of Ten Pins, or where they can enjoy the Smack of Satisfaction over a fine plate of OYSTERS, or a plate of Beef Steak, or a Bottle of Burgundy, or any of the choice Wines or Liquors they keep on hand for the special accommodation of their Patrons.

They will endeavor to render those comfortable that will favor them with their patronage.

Raleigh, December, 4th, 1850. 10—

Fresh Arrivals Tri-Weekly!

HARDING & CO.
Will Receive New Goods Tri-Weekly
During the Winter Season,
DIRECT FROM THEIR MANUFACTORY.

By this arrangement purchasers will always find

Something New and Attractive,

By examining their Stock. As for Bargains—Gentlemen you can't beigin to buy as cheap elsewhere. Call and supply yourselves,

IN TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
Fayetteville Street.
Raleigh, Nov. 15, 1850. 5—

Prime Smoking and Chewing Tobacco,
And the best Imported Cegars,
May be found at

HENRY KIEM'S
GENERAL VARIETY STORE,
First Corner North of Yarbrough House,
And opposite Lawrence's Hotel,

Keeps on hand a good assortment of Useful, Fancy, and Ornamental Articles, Confectionaries, Groceries, &c. &c. &c.

Raleigh, Nov. 1850. 6—

FALL STOCK, 1850.

P F. PESCUD is now receiving his Fall Stock of *MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, PERFUMERY, DYE STUFFS, & FANCY ARTICL* which he offers to dealers at a small profit; and assures them that the quality of his articles and prices will give satisfaction. Those who have been buying in the Northern and Eastern cities are particularly invited to examine his stock and Prices before purchasing elsewhere.

P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, Sept. 17th, 1850. 834-tf.

BOOT and SHOE MANUFACTORY.

O. L. BURCH would inform his old customers as well as others, that he has now in his employ *As good Workmen as there is in the Union,* and feels confident that he can make any article in his line as well if not a little better than can be got elsewhere. He has neither spared pains nor expense in procuring the service of workmen for the above purpose. His Materials are the best known to the Trade.

The Latest Fashions always at hand.

Call two doors below the Post Office.
Raleigh, Oct. 2, 1850. 835—

ALEXANDER MACRAE, JR.,
IMPORTER OF
CHINA, GLASS, AND EARTHERN WARE,
And Wholesale & Retail Dealer in all kinds of
FARMING IMPLEMENTS,
South Side of Market St.
Wilmington, N. C.
Wilmington, Nov. 27, 1850. 8—1y.

Lamps, Lamps.

I HAVE on hand a large supply of Lamps for Gas and Burning Fluid, bought at auction at a low price, and which I will sell very cheap. Also a supply of Lard Lamps, in good order at 25 cents each. Call soon if you want Bargains.

P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, January 1st, 1851. 17—

SUPERIOR Lamp Oil, Linseed Oil, Burning Fluid and fresh Phosgene Gas, just received and for sale by Raleigh, Jan. 1, 1851. 17— P. F. PESCUD.

Window Glass.

A LARGE supply of Window Glass on hand, some of which was bought at *auction*, and will be sold low. [Raleigh, Jan. 1, 1851. 17—] P. F. PESCUD.

NEW STORE,
One Door Above Richard Smith's Old Corner.
RALEIGH, N. C.

EVANS & WILLIAMS would respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have opened a Store on Fayetteville Street, one door above Richard Smith, Esq., where they will keep constantly on hand a full supply of

Dry Goods, Hard-ware, Cutlery
GROCERIES, &C.

and indeed every thing usually found in similar establishments. They present the following as specimens of their Stock:

Brocade French Cashmere,
Embroidered Silk and Crape, and Norwich Lustres,
Chameleon Turk's Silks and Poplins,
French Cashmere and Delaines,
Chameleon, figured and black Alpacas,
Velvet neck Ribbons and Belts,
French worked Colors and Cuffs,
Embroidered Ribbon and velvet Trimmings,
Scalloped linen-cambric Handkerchiefs and Gloves,
Bonnets, Ribbons, and Artificials,
Ginghams and Prints—a large lot,
French Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings,
Beaver-cloth, Tweeds, and Kentucky Jeans,
Red and white Flannel, and Linsey and Plain Shawls,
Kerseys, Negro and bed Blankets,
Brown and bleached Domestics, Bed-ticking, Tablecloths and Diaper,
Ladie's cotton, merino and silk Hose. Also, Ladie's fine Walking Shoes and Gaiters,
J. Miles and Son fine Pegged Boots,
Calf, Kip, and coarse Brogans—a good assortment,
Hats and Caps of every description,
Cutlery, Crockery, Spades, Shovels, trace-Chains,
Java, Laguira, and Rio Coffee,
Loaf, crushed, clarified and brown Sugar.

Together with a number of other articles not enumerated. The subscribers respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. They will sell good bargains for cash, or on short time to punctual dealers.

H. L. EVANS,
JOHN G. WILLIAMS.
September 18, 1850. 833—

$125 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, residing in Edgecombe county, four miles north of Tosnot Depot, and about a quarter of a mile from the Railroad, on or about the second of September last, his negro man named HARRY. Said Harry is about 40 years of age; 5 feet 5 inches high, or thereabouts; yellow complexion; stout built; has a scar on his left leg, from the cut of an axe; has very thick lips; eyes deep sunk in his head; forehead very square; tolerably loud voice; has lost one or two of his upper front teeth; and has a very dark spot on his jaw, supposed to be a mark.

Harry is a Carpenter by trade, and has been in the employment of a Railroad Company, in whose service he was when he runaway. He is well known along the line of the Road. It is supposed that he has obtained, or will endeavor to obtain, free papers from a free colored man living in Nash county, by the name of Moses Hagens, and assume his name, in order to make his way to a free State.

The above negro was once the property of Mrs. Copage, of Edgecomb county; afterwards he fell into the hands of Asiel Farmer, from whom he was purchased by Mr. Barnes, of said county, from whom I purchased him about six years ago. He will be certain to alter his name; probably to call himself Harry Copage, Farmer, or Barnes. He was last heard from on the 11th September, on the Newbern Road, about a mile and a half from Wilmington, enquiring the way to the Sound.

I will give the above reward to any person who will deliver him to me, or lodge him in any jail in the State; or One Hundred Dollars if lodged in any jail out of the State, so that I can get him again.

Captains of vessels are cautioned against taking the above negro away, under the severest penalty of the law.

GUILFORD HORN.
Edgecombe county, N. C., Oct. 5, 1849. 814—tf.

THE PEPPER BOX.
Corner of Wilmington and Hargett Streets,
RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS splendid Establishment, just completed, and elegantly fitted up, is now open for the inspection and patronage of the Public.

W. R. PEPPER, the Agent and Manager, is well known in this community, and throughout the State, as a Caterer for the taste of all those fond of

GAME, OYSTERS, FISH,

AND MANY OTHER DELICACIES OF THE SEASON,
Baked, Scalloped, Fried, Stwed,

And done up "brown," with the *et ceteras.*

The House is so arranged as to furnish Saloons completely retired for private parties of gentlemen desirous of feasting themselves and friends.

PEPPER attends to the *Cuisne* in Person. Trays, handsomely piled up, sent to every part of the City at short notice; and Parties will be supplied at any hour of the day or night, by sending their orders to the House.

Members of the Legislature, when fatigued with their arduous official duties, may refresh themselves at PEPPER'S; and other Visiters, as well as his old friends and customers of the City, are invited to do the same. No pains or expense shall be spared to make this THE HOUSE where every wish of the Epicure shall be gratified.

W. R. PEPPER,
Agent for L. F. Smith.
Raleigh, Nov. 15, 1850. 842—tf.

LAW SCHOOL,
AT HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

THE next session of this Institution will commence on the 15th of January, 1851, and continue until the 7th of June following.

Young gentlemen who are desirous of reading law with the undersigned, will do well to attend at the first of the session, so that they may be formed into the necessary classes. This will benefit the pupil as well as lighten the labors of the teachers.

The one or the other of the instructors will have charge of the School nearly all the year, and during a portion of the time both will be here to give instruction.

Text-books can be had here at the prices charged by Mr. E. J. Hale of Fayetteville.

Tuition fees for the whole course of legal instruction, will be one hundred dollars.

J. L. BAILEY,
F. NASH.
Hillsboro', Jan. 1, 1850. 17—2m.

New Goods, New Goods!
Look Out for Good Bargains.

JUST the very thing at last; that long and anxiously looked for train, containing those

CHEAP AND DESIRABLE GOODS,

that was selected by Alexander Creech, with great care and with an eye single to the wants of his friends and customers—has arrived and now opened, and for sale.

For the Ladies—a large and varied assortment of beautiful prints of the latest styles, a large assortment of

LADIES DRESS GOODS!

a large and beautiful assortment of a most every kind for Gentlemen. Call at his Store, two doors above Mr. Richard Smith's corner, and next door to Messrs. A. B. Stith & Co's. Auction and Commission store, and you will not regret it. ALEXANDER CREECH.
Raleigh, Nov. 20, 1850. 8—

Sheriff's Sale for Taxes.

A LIST of land to be sold at the Court House door in the town of Rockford, on the 2d Monday in February, 1851, for the Tax and cost of advertising for the years, 1841, '42, '43, '44, '45, '46, '47, '48 and '49.

Acres.	Owner's Names.	Who adjoining.	Taxes.
114	Cloe Robey,	Wm. McBride,	71½
125	Wm. Casey,	Samuel Edwards,	71½
84	Thos. F. Hampton,	M. Shooves & others,	1 28½
50	C. M. Mikle,	C. B. Franklin,	7
100	Thos. J. Cook,	E. Felts and others,	56½
50	" "	" "	1 21
55	L. Linsey's heirs,	John Haynes,	$1 60½
265	Wm. Holcomb,	N. D. Hunt,	
150	Thomas Rose,	John Wright,	89½
76	L. Linsey's heirs,	S. Myers,	37½
100	S. L. Davis,	Wm Lad and others,	37½
973	J. Clemmons,	Rives' heirs,	2 76
110	M. Logan,	Moore or Whitaker,	85
225	Perham's heirs,	Wm. Reece,	

H. G. HAMPTON, Sh'f.
January 8th, 1851. (Pr. adv. $3.) 850—4t.

Just Received,

800 DOLLARS worth of Watches and Jewelry of all kinds, just received and for sale at the North Carolina Fashionable Jewellery Store.

Expected every day, by Express, a large lot of Silver Spoons, Ladles, &c. PALMER & RAMSEY.
Raleigh, January 3, 1851. 18—

NEW AND CHEAP FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS.

For the Fall and Winter Trade, 1850.

THE Subscriber having just received from New York and Philadelphia, an elegant and extensive supply of *STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,* embracing every variety of Style and Fashion for the Season, would respectfully invite his friends and customers, and the public at large, to an early examination of the same, being fully persuaded they cannot fail to admire and be won by their superior *Richness and Beauty, and still more delighted with the good bargains he intends to give them.*

The assortment comprises, in part, the following viz:

Super Black Gros-de Rhine Silks,
Chameleon Satin D'chine do.
Plaid and Figured Changeable do.
Lupins finest French Merinos,
Plain and Embroidered Cashmeres and Delaines.
Silk Poplins, and Mohair Lustres,
Chameleon Lyonese Cloth,
Super Black Merino Cashmere and Alpacca.
Plain, Polka, and Chine Delaines,
Hungarian and Jenny Lind Cloths, (for Dresses,)
Blue, Brown, Green and Mode colored Satin striped Delaines.
Changeable Thibet, and Cherry color'd Paramatta Cloths,
New Style Calicoes and Ginghams,
Irish Linen, and Cotton Shirting,
Rich Velvet Trimming, and Silk Braids and Laces,
Insertings and Edgings,
Beautiful Bonnet, Belt, and Neck Ribands,
Fine Kid and Silk Gloves, and Mits.

Together with many other desirable articles, among which are

Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings,
Sattinets, Tweeds Cloth and Kentucky Jeans,
Fine Moleskin and Fur Hats,
Fur and Cloth Caps,
Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes,
Ladies Walking Shoes, Slippers and Gaiters,
Jenny Lind and Leghorn Bonnets,
Kersey's, Linsey's, and Blankets,
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas.

T. A. MITCHELL.
Raleigh, Nov. 6, 1850. 840—tf.

Copper work. Turpentine Stills, &c.,

THE Subscriber informs the public that he is still carrying on his business in all its branches, at his Shop near the Raleigh Depot. Turpentine Stills made to order, in the best manner, and warranted to work well; and all kinds of work promptly done in copper, brass steel, iron, &c.

Constantly on hand and for sale locks of all sorts and sizes, guns, pistols, &c. The Subscriber only asks of the public to give him a full and fair trial, as he is determined not to be surpassed in his line. The Subscriber's establishment being the only one of the sort in all that region of country, he confidently appeals to North Carolinians and to the friends of home industry, to sustain him.

Now is the time to Save Fuel.

BUCK'S Patent Improved Cooking Stoves, also, Stanly's Air-tight, suitable for Parlors or private rooms. I am the only Agent in North Carolina for Buck's Patent Improved Cooking Stoves. Any person wishing to purchase I would respectfully refer them to the following gentlemen, who have them in use: Messrs. Charles Dewey, Dupree, D. Cameron, W. H. Haywood, Col. Yarbrough, E. P. Guion, and Geo. W. Mordecai.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

P. S. His Establishment has been removed to Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

Raleigh, Sept. 1st, 1850. 797—tf.

State of North Carolina, Warren county.

The Petition of Henry Harris, and of Virginia A. Wright, Minerva H. Wright, William D. Wright, Drury S. Wright, Lucy B. Wright and Henry A. Wright, infants under twenty-one years of age, by their next friend Anderson Wright, *vs.* Eliza Davis, Mary Aycock and Augustus Aycock, children of Henry Aycock dec'd., Sally Aycock, Mary Aycock, Martha Ann Aycock, Ann Maria Aycock and Frances Aycock, children of Claiborn Aycock dec'd., Sally Aycock, and Samuel Aycock—Petition in Warren Court of Equity, for a Sale of Land for the purpose of Partition.

AFFIDAVIT having been made before me by Henry Harris, one of the Petitioners in the above cause, that Augustus Aycock and Samuel Aycock, two of the above defendants, are non residents of this State, publication is hereby made according to act of Assembly, for six weeks, notifying the said Augustus Aycock and Samuel Aycock of the filing of said Petition, and that they be and appear at the next term of our said Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Warren, at the Court House in Warrenton, on the third Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said petition, otherwise the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, Charles M. Cook, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at office the third Monday after the fourth Monday in September, A. D., 1850.

C. M. COOK, C. M. E.
December 21. (Pr. adv. $5 62½.) 847—w6t.

State of North Carolina, Ashe County.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1850.

Adaline Jones, *vs* Daniel Jones—Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant, Daniel Jones, is not an inhabitant of the State of North Carolina: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Raleigh Register and North Carolina Standard for three months that the said Daniel Jones be and appear at the next Term of the Honorable Superior Court to be held for the said County of Ashe, at the Court House in Jefferson, on the second Monday in March next, to plead answer or demur to the said Petition, or the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte.*

Witness, A. E. Cox, Clerk of said Court at office, the second Monday in September A. D., 1850.

A. E. COX, C. S. C.
Nouember 30, 1850. 11—3m.

NU HUMBUG!
BRUCE'S
Improved Morticeing Machine,

SHOULD be in every CARPENTER'S SHOP in the State.

It will Mortice through 8 inches, with the greatest possible ease, and is worked by either hand or foot. Price 40 dollars Complete. Address Post Paid,

HENRY G. BRUCE,
Raleigh, N. C.
December 9th, 1850. 13—

Loubin's and Rousel's Extracts
FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.

Heliotrape,	Bouquet De Caroline,
Violet,	Jockey Club,
West End,	Vervaine,
Jassamin,	Lily,
Rose Citronella,	Palchouly,
" Geranium,	Jenny Lind,
Italian Flowers,	Jube Rose,
Musk,	Honey Suckle.

Also, Farina Cologne, fine Toilet and Shaving Soaps, Toilet Balls, and a large Stock of Dressing Combs, Hair Tooth, and Nail brushes which will be sold low at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.
Dec. 19th, 1850. 15—

NOTICE.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Rowan County, N. C., on the 1st of October, 1850, a Negro man, who says his name is BOB, and that he belongs to Wm. Crosstic of Kentucky, and that he was purchased by said Crosstic from John C. Moore of Raleigh. Said negro is of a light complexion, about 35 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, and has two of his upper teeth out in front. The owner of said slave is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

C. KLUTTS, Sheriff.
Salisbury, N. C. October 15, 1850. 3—tf.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed in Trust to me made by Samuel Newland, dec'd, for certain purposes therein expressed, I shall, on the 18th day of January next, proceed to sell at public vendue, at Matthis' Cross Roads in Chatham County, Twelve Horses and two Hacks and Harness, being the stock of the Stage line heretofore run from Raleigh to Salisbury by said Newland.

Terms of the sale, cash.

WM. M. ROSSER, *Trustee.*
December 21, 1850. 16—w3w.

JOHN C. PALMER'S
DAGUERREAN GALLERY,

IN his finely furnished Room warrants the Likenesses perfect, and to please. His reputation is so well known in North Carolina, it is useless to say more. Call at Palmer and Ramsay's Jewelry Store.

Raleigh Nov. 25, 1850. 8—tf.

NORTH CAROLINA FASHIONABLE JEWELRY STORE.

Palmer & Ramsay

HAVE Just received the most splendid stock of **Rich and Handsome Goods** in their line ever offered for sale in the city of Raleigh, the elegance of the articles being only surpassed by their usefulness and convenience. The patterns are entirely new, and the beauty of the various designs by which they are embellished are quite *unique* and fanciful, reaching the very highest perfection of art and skill. We desire an *inspection,* which is the only proof necessary to convince all persons of correct taste that such splendid Goods, at such very reasonable prices, were never offered before in North Carolina. Our Fashionable Store, therefore, stands A. No. 1, among the attractions of the City of Raleigh during the present Winter.

Splendid Gold and Silver Watches,
Gold, vest, fob and guard Chains,
Ladie's watch chains, new style,
Seals, keys, chains, earrings, breastpins, rings,
Diamond breast pins and Rings,
Gold lockets, bracelets, ketches, and necklaces,
Gold and silver Pencils and pens,
Gold silver, and steel spectacles,
Gold and silver buttons and studs,
Gold and silver thimbles, and silver combs,
Gold and silver buckles and slides,
Coral, assorted, silver and shell card cases,
Clocks, warranted good time pieces,
Silver table, desert, and teaspoons,
Ladles, sugar tongs, cream, and salt spoons,
Silver & plated butter knives, silver forks and cups
Steel keys and chains and music boxes,
Steel worked bags, tassells, rings and beads,
A large collection of fine Cutlery,
Perfumery for the toilet, and fancy Boxes,
Full sets fine Waiters,
Rich plated Castors, candlesticks, baskets,
Waiters and fruit stands, new styles,
Brittania ware and flower vaces,
Pocket books and silk purses,
Hair, tooth and shaving brushes,
Pistols, table cutlery and guitar strings,
Fancy Goods,

Their personal attention will be devoted to repairing all kinds of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry.

Old gold and silver taken in exchange.
November 1850. 6—

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

WE have again received a large supply of Winter Clothing, an addition to our former Stock, consisting of fine dress and frock Coats, Sacks, Oversacks, and Cloaks, fine Black fancy Cassimere Pants and Vests; made up out of the best materials, and in the most fashionable style, which we will sell off at Baltimore wholesale prices, in order to make room for Spring and Summer clothing, of which due notice will be given. We respectfully invite all in want of any of the above articles to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere, at

A. B. STITH'S
Auction and Commission Store, Fayetteville Street.
Raleigh, January 7th, 1851. 19—2t.

MALE ACADEMY.
OXFORD, Granville County, N. C.
E. H. HICKS, *A. M. Principal.*

THE exercises of this Institution will be resumed on Monday the 13th instant. The course of instruction is preparatory for the University. The Principal is prepared to accommodate ten or twelve boarders.

TERMS PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS.

Board, including washing, lights and fuel,	$45 00
Tuition in the Classical department,	15 00
Tuition in the English do from	$10 00 to $12 50.

January 7th, 1851. 19—4t.

SOAPS SOAPS!

I HAVE just received a splendid stock of American, French, and English Soaps, consisting in part as follows:

6 doz. Low's old Brown Windsor,
6 " Large Omnibus Brown,
6 " Palmyrene, (a new variety,)
1 box Barber's Soap,
21 " Hotel Soap,
4 doz. Assorted, Rose, Almond, Portrait, Imitation Fruit, Poncine, Spring Flowers, Honey, Jinney Lind, Wash Balls, Military, and Almond Soap.
6 doz. Creams, and Olophane, assorted,

All of the best quality, and for sale low, by

P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, Oct. 2, 1850. 835—

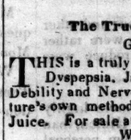
COTTON YARN AND SEINE TWINE
MADE BY NEW MACHINERY.
BATTLE AND COMPANY,
Rocky Mount, Nash County, North Carolina.

ARE now manufacturing of excellent quality, *Cotton Yarn* and *Seine Twine,* which they will sell at the LOWEST PRICES.

Their Machinery is New, and they feel no hesitation in WARRANTING their manufactures to give satisfaction. Merchants within 50 miles of Rocky Mount, ordering not less than 500 lbs. shall have Yarns delivered to them free of additional expense.

Rocky Mount, Nash Co. N. C. }
March 3d, 1850. } 801—1y.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS.



I HAVE just received from the Manufacturers a large lot of Plows of various patterns, Cultivators, Corn Shellers, Hay Cutters, Corn Mills, Churns, Harrows, Fanning Mills—in fact, every thing comprising a *complete* stock of Farming Implements.

My sample room will be arranged in a day or two, when I will be most happy to see all who are interested in such articles. ALEX. McRAE, Jr.
Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 24, 1850. 848—

PEPSIN,
The True Digestive Fluid, or
GASTRIC JUICE.

THIS is a truly wonderful remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, General Debility and Nervous Consumption, curing after Nature's own method, by Nature's own agent, the Gastric Juice. For sale at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.
Raleigh, January 1st, 1851. 17—

Steam Saw Mill!

I BEG leave to call the attention of builders and persons wishing to purchase Lumber to my

Steam Saw Mill Near Raleigh,

where they can be supplied with any kind at the shortest notice. Also sawed Laths of the best quality, at $1 00 per M. T. H. SNOW.
Raleigh July 13, 1850. 821—1y.

More Land for Sale.

500 Acres of Valuable Land, lying two miles South of Raleigh, on the Fayetteville road, will be sold on a long credit—notes well secured being all that is desired Persons wishing to examine the land and premises can do so by calling on M. A. Bledsoe, who who is authorized to sell it.

S. J. BAKER.
October 9, 1850. 836—tf.

Valuable Land for Sale.

A Valuable Tract of Land containing 208 acres, lying between four and five miles West of Raleigh, on both sides of Walnut Creek, and adjoining the land of Rev. Thos. Meredith and others, will be sold on reasonable terms.

For further information apply to

M. A. BLEDSOE.
Raleigh, August 21, 1850. 829—

FOR $450.

A LOT at Wake Forest College is for sale, containing two and a half Acres, moderately improved. It is the handsomest site on the Hill, and well watered.

JOS. BRIDGES.
December 2nd, 1850. 11—tf.

Wines and Brandies.
Scotch Ale and London Porter.

OF Superior quality, selected for Medical purposes constantly on hand and for sale at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.
16—

Job Printing.

Neatly Executed at the Standard Print. Office

HARDINGS' STORE CLOTHING!
NO. 1, TELEGRAPH BUILDINGS,
RALEIGH N. C.

AT HOME AGAIN,

WITH the largest assortment of Gents' Ready made Clothing and Fashionable Goods ever before offered in Raleigh. Being connected as most of our customers are aware, with Messrs. Scott, Keen & Company, Manufacturers at Newark, New Jersey, one of the **Largest and best Houses in the U. S.** affords us facilities for conducting our business which others do not possess.

Let it be *distinctly* understood therefore, that our Goods *Are Superior to any others offered in this Market.*

We are our own Manufacturers. We import most of our Cloths, Cassimers and Vestings, and pay no second or third profit on these articles, which enables us to offer the same quality of Goods, much less than those Establishments whose purchases are made from Wholesale houses.

We ask only an examination of our Stock to convince those who are judges of styles and fabrics.

E. L. HARDING & Co.
Raleigh, Oct. 14th, 1850. 838—

NEW ARRIVAL.

JUST received a few setts of handsome Girandoles; also Silver and Plated Spoons and Forks. Call at the North Carolina Fashionable Jewelry Store.

On hand a large assortment of Fine Razors, Pocket and Pen Knives, and Scissors. Warranted to be good.

PALMER & RAMSAY.
December 9th, 1850. 13—

Bank of the State of North Carolina

A DIVIDEND of five per cent on the Cap